



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 237

8 December 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN May Resume Dialogue With Australia	A 1
Kuala Lumpur Report on ASEAN-U.S. Dialogue	A 1

JAPAN

Fishery Chief Seeks Breakthrough in Quota Talks	C 1
Textile Mission Plans 4-Day Tour of China	C 1
Article Reviews Nation's Northern Defenses	C 1
[Paris LE FIGARO 2 Dec]	
MITI Seeks Expansion of Export Insurance Fund	C 3
Finance Ministry Works Ovt 'Second Budget'	C 4
NTT Sees No Change in Procurement Policy	C 4
JSP Assails Nakasone Over Military Spending	C 5
Briefs: PRC Bank Agreement; Debt Relief for Zambia	C 5

NORTH KOREA

KCNA Statement Denounces U.S. Bombing in Lebanon	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Criticizes U.S. China Policy [8 Dec]	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Views Japanese Political Situation [7 Dec]	D 2
Joint U.S.-S. Korean Exercises Denounced	D 3
[NODONG SINMUN 7 Dec]	
PRC, USSR Media Cited on U.S.-S. Koreans Exercises	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Flays Chon's Remarks at Air Base [8 Dec]	D 4
South Korea's Order on Combat Posture Denounced	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 6 Dec]	
Guyana's President Burnham Makes Good-Will Visit	D 6
Arrival 3 Dec	D 6
Welcome Ceremony With Kim Il-song	D 7
Courtesy Call on Kim Il-song	D 7
Talks With Kim Il-song	D 7
Gift Presented to Kim Il-song	D 8
Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet	D 8
Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech	D 9
Burnham's Banquet Speech	D 11
Tete-a-Tete Talks 4 Dec	D 13
Guyanese Award to Kim Chong-il	D 13
Gift for Kim Chong-il	D 13
5 Dec Talks	D 13
Gift Presented to Burnham	D 14
Kim Il-song Hosts Lunch	D 14
Details of Itinerary	D 14
Economic Accord Signed	D 15
Departure Ceremony With Kim	D 15
Departure 5 Dec	D 15
Thanks Sent to Kim Il-song	D 16
Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry Delegation Visits	D 17

Meeting With Chong Chun-ki	D 17
Delegation's Departure	D 17
Implementation of 8th Plenum Decisions Urged	D 17
[NODONG SINMUN 7 Dec]	
Briefs: Hungarian Film Show; Chinese Delegations Arrive	D 20

SOUTH KOREA

Authorities Looking for Another N. Korean Agent	E 1
Chon Calls for Preparedness Against North's Invasion	E 1
[KOREA TIMES 8 Dec]	
Chon Message Praises Costa Rican Decision	E 2
TIMES Comment [8 Dec]	E 2
National Assembly Criticizes Delayed Spy Case Report	E 3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 6 Dec]	
Reinstatement of Others Dismissed or Banned Urged	E 4
[TOIG-A ILBO 7 Dec]	
Teaching of Marxism, 'Leftist Ideas' To Be Allowed	E 5

MONGOLIA

MPRP Central Committee Holds Seventh Plenum	F 1
Internal Affairs Discussed	F 1
Tsedenbal on International Affairs	F 2
Foreign Affairs Commission Holds Session	F 4
Great People's Hural Meeting Begins 7 Dec	F 4
MPA Officer Supports CPSU Foreign Policy	F 5
Foreign Minister Publishes Article in PRAVDA (cross-reference)	F 5
MPRP Adopts Resolution on Housing Improvement	F 5

KAMPUCHEA

Leaders Address First Trade Union Congress	H 1
Heng Samrin Speech	H 1
Chan Si Speech	H 3
KUFNCD Sends Greetings on LPDR Anniversary	H 3
KAMPUCHEA Comments on Southeast Asia Stability	H 4
Pen Sovan Returns to Phnom Penh From USSR	H 6
Sihanouk Protests Stem Guerrillas' Infighting	H 6

LAOS

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Soviet Veterans	I 1
Central Committee Group Leaves for Moscow Meeting	I 1
National Television Inaugurated December 1	I 1

THAILAND

Prem Holds Talks With China's Chen Muhua	J 1
[BANGKOK WORLD 8 Dec]	
Paper Comments on Hayden Remarks on Laos	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 3 Dec]	
Briefs: Ties With San Marino	J 1

VIETNAM

Soviet Engineers Decorated for Work in SRV	K 1
Soviet Envoy Awards Friendship Medal to Xuan Thuy	K 1
Accord on Vegetable Production Signed With USSR	K 1
Vietnam Celebrates Eighth Lao National Day	K 2
Party, State Leaders Greetings	b 2
Hanoi Youths, Provincial Activities	K 2
NHAN DAN Praises Lao Success [2 Dec]	K 3
SRV-Kampuchea Begin 'Month of Friendship' in Hanoi	K 5
VFF's Greetings to KUFNCD	K 6
Friendship Month Article	K 6
Cuban Receives Vietnam's Friendship Order	K 7
New SRV Envoy to Bangladesh Presents Credentials	K 8
Hanoi Official Convicted of Corruption	K 8
Briefs: Cars to Kampuchea	K 8

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hawke Faces Censure Motion Over Former Minister	M 1
Possibility of Nuclear Weapons on UK Ship Raised	M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Melbourne Reports French Nuclear Test on Mururoa	M 1
--	-----

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Spratly Island Dispute With SRV To Be Resolved	O 1
Mahathir Prepared To Meet Rulers on Amendment	O 1

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Rejects Education Chief's Resignation	P 1
Testimony in Aquino Shooting Inquiry Continues	P 1
Aquino's Brother Details Scene	P 1
Experts Unable To Trace Bullet	P 2
Air Controllers Testify	P 2
Batasan Approves Restoration of Vice Presidency	P 3
Opposition Parties Schedule National Congress	P 3
Marcos To Allow Some Dollars To Buy Raw Materials	P 4

ASEAN MAY RESUME DIALOGUE WITH AUSTRALIA

BK061303 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The forthcoming ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta on the 7th of next month may decide on the question of resuming the ASEAN-Australia dialogue. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Encik Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, said this during question time at the Dewan Negara [senate].

According to him, both sides are now better acquainted with each other's stand on the Kampuchean issue. As such, ASEAN feels that there is no reason to take action against Australia for not supporting its resolution on Kampuchea at the recent UN General Assembly. Encik Abdul Kadir said ASEAN has made known its anxiety of Australia's move, and that country has given the matter due consideration.

KUALA LUMPUR REPORT ON ASEAN - U.S. DIALOGUE

BK061105 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 83

["News commentary"]

[Text] The fifth ASEAN-U.S. dialogue began in Manila yesterday amidst feeling among ASEAN nations that the U. S. Government should exercise greater political will to accelerate further ASEAN-U.S. cooperation in areas of trade and investment. In his opening address, the Philippine deputy foreign minister pointed out that ASEAN-U.S. trade had doubled between 1972 and 1982, while U.S. investments had increased from U.S. \$4.4 billion in 1976 to U. S. \$6 billion in 1982. Nevertheless, ASEAN felt that a more measured approach could have opened up interesting possibilities to the comparative advantage of both groups.

The Malaysian ASEAN director general echoed similar sentiment when he stressed that all the initiatives for further improvement should emanate from the U.S. Government, which appears to have left the matter in the hands of the private sector. Singling out the U.S. generalized scheme of preferences, ASEAN feels an extension, reversion, and sophistication of the scheme would go a long way to increase ASEAN's ability to absorb U. S. products. ASEAN also requested the United States to make a reappraisal of its policy on a fashion by developing countries to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff called GATT.

Other aspects, such as [word indistinct] access of the Caribbean states [words indistinct] ASEAN exports to the U.S. markets as well as the U. S. constraints and restrictions on shipping. ASEAN is well aware that the United States is facing an election year and that there is a need to face pressures to protect its domestic industries from foreign competition. It is heartening to note that President Reagan subscribed firmly to the free market philosophy and that international trade is in his long-term interest.

While appreciating the need for the President to trim his own field and strike a popular stand at home, ASEAN hoped that the reassurances given at the fifth ASEAN-U.S. dialogue at Manila would add a new dimension to further cooperation.

FISHERY CHIEF SEEKS BREAKTHROUGH IN QUOTA TALKS

OW080905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- The government decided Thursday to send Fumio Watanabe, director general of the Fishery Agency, to Moscow Friday on a mission to find a breakthrough in the stalled Japan-Soviet fishery talks.

Watanabe will take a personal letter of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko, stressing the need to improve Japan-Soviet fishery relations, to show to Soviet leaders, government officials said.

The bilateral talks, which opened in the Soviet capital November 21, bogged down after the Soviet side demanded a cut in the Japanese fish catch quota in its 200-mile fishery zone in 1984 to 550,000 tons from this year's 750,000 tons. Watanabe told reporters that he hoped to conclude the negotiations by around December 21, although he admitted the Soviet attitude is very severe.

TEXTILE MISSION PLANS 4-DAY TOUR OF CHINA

OW080059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Osaka Dec 8 KYODO -- A high-powered nine-member textile mission will visit China for four days starting January 18 to seek establishment of orderly two-way trade, the Japan Spinners' Association said Thursday.

The Japanese mission, to be led by Toyobo Co. Chairman Osamu Uno, will confer with top Chinese industry officials on snowballing Chinese textile exports to Japan. China exported four times more cotton yarn to Japan between January and October this year than the same period of a year earlier.

ARTICLE REVIEWS NATION'S NORTHERN DEFENSES

PM071604 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Dec 83 p 4

[Martine-Amice Matyas dispatch: "Japan Still Claims 'Its' Northern Territories"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo -- Today one-third of the [Japanese] Self-Defense Ground Forces are stationed in Hokkaido. Four of Japan's 13 armored divisions are deployed there, including the most modern (the 7th, equipped with type 74 tanks and howitzers in particular), and 22 garrisons distributed in the southern part of the island. Nonetheless, according to Masamichi Inoki, chairman of the Research Institute for Peace and Security, they are the weakest part of the whole Japanese force.

Modernizing Equipment

The troops are stationed in Hokkaido to respond not to a strategic need but rather to their training needs. Indeed, Hokkaido is a vast territory which is sparsely populated compared with all the other islands (5 percent of the Japanese population inhabit 22 percent of the territory). The naval forces are virtually nonexistent. There are only two naval operation bases in the south, which come under a headquarters in the north of Honshu Island in Ominato. According to a Defense Agency official, the presence of naval forces is not justified since Japan does not have a maritime route to defend in the north. Even if the Alaska-Japan oil route were to be opened, it would probably pass further to the south to reach Tokyo or Kobe direct.

On the other hand there are surveillance and intelligence installations operating round the clock and controlled by the land, sea, and air forces. It should also be noted that the Air Force, which has two airports in Hokkaido, is represented more by its radar than by the number of aircraft deployed there. Hokkaido's six radars carry out surveillance of the airspace on the one hand and of the movements of Soviet ships in the Sea of Okhotsk on the other. One of them which constantly monitors the USSR and South Korea is directly connected to the top-secret office (the Nibetsu) of the Ichigaya Self-Defense Forces and to Tokyo. The military authorities neither confirm nor deny that information relating to the incident of the Korean Airlines plane shot down by the Soviets at the beginning of September was picked up in Wakkanai.

According to General Katsuchi Tsukamoto, the intelligence gathered in Hokkaido forms nearly one-tenth of all the intelligence gathered in Japan. But in view of the scale of that activity, all Japanese military experts think that the existing surveillance network, be it that of the Air Force known under the name of BADGE (Base Air Defense Ground Environment), or the system used jointly by the three forces, is inadequate, outdated, and urgently requires modernization. Moreover, the F-15 J aircraft used to protect the airspace lack shelter on the ground. Thus the modernization of equipment is the main priority in strengthening Japanese forces within the framework of the current defense program.

However, since the Miki administration in 1976 the defense budget has been limited to 1 percent of GNP. At present it is \$12 billion for fiscal 1983 (which will end in March 1984), and represents 0.98 percent of GNP. Even though this section of the budget has been particularly favored, since it saw a 7.55 percent increase over last year, it is not enough to enable Japan to modernize and thus increase its potential to a satisfactory level.

That is the view of the Americans, who are constantly exerting pressure on Japan to invest more to enable the Japanese forces to effectively defend the Western camp in the Pacific. This is also the view of some prominent members of the military, including a former director of the Defense Agency who was forced to resign several years ago for publicly stating that defense spending ought to form at least 3 percent of the budget.

The Japanese-American Pact

The Japanese think that the Soviet threat does not concern the territory of Hokkaido as such, despite its proximity to Russian territory. In Mr Inoki's view the occupation of the whole of Hokkaido is rather unlikely because of the island's secondary importance compared with Japan as a whole. "Any Japanese surrender," he explained, "implies the occupation of Tokyo. To achieve that it would be quicker for the Soviets to land at Niigata (on the Sea of Japan) much nearer to the capital. But they may set a trap and occupy northern Hokkaido to force the Japanese troops to move northward and enable them to land easily on Honshu."

"On the other hand," Mr Inoki continued, "we have a duty to be capable of blocking the strait of Soya (La Perouse), and that is why the Wakkanai base must be strengthened. The occupation of Wakkanai would give the Soviets control over the strait of La Perouse and hence complete control over the Sea of Okhotsk. Another aspect of the Soviet threat for us is posed by the Korean peninsula, I mean an invasion of the South by the North. But if that happened the threat would be to southwestern Japan and not to the north. Nonetheless, although the problem of the invasion of Hokkaido is not posed directly, it would be posed if the situation in the Near East or Europe became explosive. The Americans would ask us to block Soya, Tsugaru, and Tsushima -- an action which the Soviets would regard as a casus belli."

It is this absence of the perception of a direct threat which prompts some observers, like critic Sachio Murai, who comes from Hokkaido and has written a book on "The Threat From the North," to say that the very idea of a threat is ridiculous. It is better, he writes in substance, for Japan to fully use all the resources of the Japanese-American security pact without resorting to armed force itself. Modernizing the surveillance and detection network may be dangerous because it leads the Soviets to see Japan as a threat.

Mr Murai thinks that the inhabitants of Hokkaido would prefer to limit Japan's role as guard dog as much as possible and develop economic relations with the USSR more, to prove to the Soviets that they need Japan too. "A stupid idea," Mr Inoki replied, and he regards that as a concept worthy of moneygrubbing people. "All those people forget or do not know that the USSR is a fearsome power which respects nothing but power," he added.

In view of this threat from the north, seen by some as a result of the Japanese-American security pact and by others as resulting de facto from a choice of society freely made by Japan, what can and should in fact be the nature of the Japanese military potential? It can only be defensive, the Japanese reply in general, since Japan has abandoned the right to belligerence.

Described by Michio Sakata, director of the Defense Agency in the late sixties, as "a little rabbit with long ears," the nature of the Japanese forces was then portrayed by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki as a "porcupine" which erects its spines when attacked. During his official visit to Washington last January the present Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone used a different image, which sparked off a wave of protest in Japan: that of an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Defensive Role of "Aircraft Carriers"

Mr Inoki, who revealed to us that he was the author of that image, explained to us that it had been badly misunderstood. "First, I spoke of several aircraft carriers and not just one. Second, it was necessary to explain the new character of the concept since we are talking of a 'defensive' aircraft carrier when that vessel's role is traditionally essentially offensive. In the Pacific that offensive role is fulfilled by the Americans themselves and by South Korea. Geopolitically Japan, with its surveillance, intelligence, and airborne radar network, plays a defensive role. Thus, in this sense, it is possible to say that it too is not one but several 'aircraft carriers,' which are consequently of a new character."

Finally, that leaves the perception of the nuclear threat. Japan, shocked by the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, now bans the production, possession, or deployment of nuclear arms on its territory. That ban, in the form of a threefold principle has prompted a large section of Japanese opinion to demonstrate against the stopovers made by big American nuclear aircraft carriers in the ports of Sasebo and Yokosuka. However, Soviet submarines pass through international waters very close to Japan, whether the Japanese like it or not.

"Let us be realistic," Mr Inoki said. "We ourselves do not want to consider nuclear weapons. But if the Russians play the intimidation game, why not allow the Americans to give as much in return by allowing them to stop in or pass through our territorial waters?" Those are words which almost all Japanese reject at all costs.

MITI SEEKS EXPANSION OF EXPORT INSURANCE FUND

OW080637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is seeking a sharp increase in its export insurance account by which private exporters are insured against exports to high-risk countries as more than a dozen countries have

already been forced to reschedule their debt payments, a ministry official said Thursday.

The official said payments to Japanese exporters from the government account are expected to total some 120 billion yen (513 million dollars) in fiscal 1983 ending next March and reach about 200 billion yen (855 million dollars) in fiscal 1984. As a result, the export insurance account operated on special government funds secured from the Finance Ministry is expected to run a huge deficit of some 150 billion yen (640 million dollars) in fiscal 1984, double the amount estimated last August, he said.

A total of 15 countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Morocco have agreed on rescheduling of their debts with creditor nations, forcing MITI to stop insurance payments to Japanese exporters bound for such countries.

The Philippines is likely to announce debt rescheduling early next, followed by several other countries in Africa and Latin America, the MITI official said. [sentence as received] Brazil, he said, is reported to have rescheduled some 3.8 billion dollars of its external debt, of which Japan shares about 400 million dollars.

Some 40 percent of Japanese exports are now protected under the government's export insurance programs, he said.

FINANCE MINISTRY WORKS OUT 'SECOND BUDGET'

OW071025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 7 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry Wednesday drew up a framework of fiscal 1984 loan and investment program, known as Japan's second budget, that will limit expenditures to 1.4 percent over the current fiscal year, marking the lowest annual increase.

Ministry officials said the loan and investment program for fiscal 1984, beginning next April, would total about 21 trillion yen (90 billion dollars), compared with 20,702.9 billion yen (89 billion dollars) for the current fiscal year. The ministry would seek austerity in the program because postal savings and other sources of revenue are not expected to increase further next year, the officials said. They also cited a limited size of the general account expenditure for fiscal 1984. The ministry last week drew up a framework of the budget, limiting overall expenditures to about 50.5 trillion yen (217 billion dollars), about the same as the current budget.

The rate of growth in expenditures for the fiscal loan and investment program has been slackening year after year in accordance with flattening of tax revenues and snowballing state debts. The expenditures grew 8 percent in fiscal 1980 but only 2 percent in the current fiscal year. The Finance Ministry is expected to work out the fiscal 1984 budget plan by mid-January.

In compiling the outlays for loan and investment plans, the ministry is expected to encourage governmental organizations concerned with public investments to obtain part of investment funds themselves, increasing the likelihood of a heavier burden on the public.

NTT SEES NO CHANGE IN PROCUREMENT POLICY

OW080315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- There will be no change whatever in the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT)'s offshore procurement policy, even if Japan and the United States should fail to renew their existing agreement on such procurement before its expiration December 31, an NTT spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said Hisashi Shinto, NTT president, made that policy clear in an interview with a Japanese Press Club Wednesday. According to the spokesman, it is NTT's policy to buy good quality yet low-priced telecommunications equipment from any supplier, irrespective of nationality. He said the Japanese and U.S. Governments are making every effort to reach an early agreement on the renewal of the three-year bilateral agreement on NTT's procurement. The spokesman declined further comment on the agreement.

America's request that Japan buy communication satellites from the United States is said to be the foremost problem standing in the way of an agreement between the two governments on the extension of the accord. If there is no such intergovernmental agreement, Japan will be freed from an obligation to guarantee the minimum procurement amount.

JSP ASSAILS NAKASONE OVER MILITARY SPENDING

OW080759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 83 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party criticized Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's "military-oriented" government in a written opinion issued Thursday, the anniversary of the day Japan declared war on the United States with the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941.

The No 1 opposition party expressed apprehension about recent situation under the Nakasone Government, warning it was remindful of dangerous prewar political situation.

While criticizing the Nakasone Cabinet for increasing military spending at the expense of social welfare and education, the JSP appealed for voter support in the December 18 general election.

BRIEFS

PRC BANK AGREEMENT -- Tokyo 25 Nov KYODO -- Mitsui Bank Ltd. has signed a business cooperation agreement with the Bank of China's Shanghai branch to promote various construction projects in the Chinese city, Mitsui officials said Friday. Mitsui has agreed with the Chinese to help introduce Japanese techniques and knowhow, act as a financial adviser and provide economic, industrial and trade information relevant to the city remodeling plan, the officials said. Mitsui is planning to send a fact finding mission of construction material, machinery, construction and design industry officials to Shanghai in January next year, they said. Mitsui is the first Japanese bank to conclude an extensive business cooperation agreement with the Bank of China, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 25 Nov 83 OW]

DEBT RELIEF FOR ZAMBIA -- Tokyo Nov 30-KYODO -- Japan and Zambia have reached agreement on Japan's debt relief measures including extension of debt repayment dates, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Debts covered by the measures are those the Zambian Government owes to the Export-Import Bank of Japan, commercial banks and the overseas economic cooperation fund, and commercial debts insured by the Japanese Government. Repayment dates have already passed or will fall due within this year. Debts in arrears as of December 31, 1982 will also be subjected to the measures. Total debts covered by the relief measures amount to 2,579 million yen (11 million dollars). Under the agreement, repayments for debts due between January 1 and December 31, 1983 are to be made in installments over five years after a grace period of five years, ministry officials said. The debts due before 1982 will be made in installments over the next five years. Japan will apply lower interest rates to the Zambian debts including 5 percent on debts owed to the Export-Import Bank of Japan and to Japanese commercial banks, the ministry said. These are Japan's first debt relief measures for Zambia. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 30 Nov 83 OW]

KCNA STATEMENT DENOUNCES U.S. BOMBING IN LEBANON

SK071059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 7 Dec 83

["Statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists on December 4 carried out massive bombings of the positions of the Syrian Army belonging to the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon by mobilising 20 odd fighter-bombers. Crying for a "retaliation" for the self-defensive step of the Syrian Arab Republic, the U.S. imperialists are trying to escalate their aggressive acts against it, having massed over 40 warships including three aircraft carriers in the sea off Lebanon.

This plainly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, their faithful stooges, have embarked upon the road of carrying into practice the anti-Arab "strategic secret agreement" reached between them recently for launching a military action to bring Syria to their knees with "strength." This criminal act of the U.S. imperialists has brought the situation in Lebanon and Syria to the extreme pitch of strain.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the barbaric bombing of the positions of the Syrian Army belonging to the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and of the national patriotic forces in Lebanon by the U.S. imperialists as an open violation of the sovereignty of the Syrian and Lebanese peoples and a criminal act threatening peace and security in the Middle East and the rest of the world and express full support and firm solidarity for the Syrian people's cause of justice.

The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists must immediately stop their interference in the internal affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Lebanon and unconditionally withdraw their aggression forces from all Arab territories.

Today the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic are actively struggling to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, take back the occupied Arab lands and achieve a fair solution of the Middle East problem. The Syrian people enjoying warm support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people will surely win final victory in their just struggle.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare ignite war by escalating their armed intervention against Syria, in defiance of the warnings of the world peaceloving people, they would never escape an ignominious defeat.

Pyongyang, December 7, 1983

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. CHINA POLICY

SK080451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully support the principled and unshakable stand of the Chinese Government and people towards Taiwan and bitterly denounce the aggressive schemings of the U.S. imperialists interfering in the internal affairs of China, declares NODONG SINMUN on December 8.

Recalling the outburst of Reagan that the United States would not promote friendly relations with China at the expense of Taiwan and the carriage of a "resolution" on the "future of Taiwan" at U.S. Congress, its signed commentary says: This indicates the double-faced stand of the U.S. imperialists in their China policy. And this makes it plain that the U.S. imperialists are pursuing the line of regarding Taiwan as an "independent state" and increasing political and military aid to her.

This is a grave encroachment upon China's sovereignty and a shameless interference in her internal affairs. Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The master of Taiwan is the Chinese people and no one else but the Chinese Government has the right to talk this or that about its question. Not only once has the Chinese people declared this.

The U.S. imperialists' protestation that they would maintain their "relations of alliance and friendship" with Taiwan means that the U.S. ruling quarters headed by Reagan, for all their talk about "strengthening friendly relations with China", are, in actuality, acting against it in every respect, still persisting in their "two Chinas" policy and in their hostile stand against the People's Republic of China. This shows that the present U.S. ruling circles are double-dealers to the bone and the most shameless interventionists in others' internal affairs.

With no amount of intrigues can the U.S. imperialists disguise Taiwan as "one state" or divide the People's Republic of China into two. The U.S. ruling circles should renounce their anachronistic "two Chinas" policy and do no more reckless act encroaching upon the sovereignty and dignity of the People's Republic of China.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS JAPANESE POLITICAL SITUATION

SK080556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article dealing with the political situation in Japan. The paper says:

Japan is now a scene of fierce election campaigns of the ruling and opposition parties on the threshold of general elections. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone recently dissolved the House of Representatives at a Cabinet meeting and decided to hold the general elections on December 18. This sudden change in Nakasone's stand reflects the serious political crisis of the present Liberal-Democratic government.

Nakasone, who appeared on the scene in November last year, a war servant of the U.S., and Japanese reactionary has led Japan along a dangerous road of war, pursuing reactionary and militarist home and foreign policies. Complying with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, he left the Japanese islands a military base of the United States and its bridgehead for aggression on the continent and increased appropriations to accelerate arms buildup and war preparations.

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, he made closer the "cooperative relations" with the South Korean puppets and increased the economic and military "aid" to them for the completion of the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

It goes without saying that all these are contrary to the purpose and desire of the Japanese people who oppose war and demand peace and security.

On the other hand, Nakasone raised taxes and drastically cut expenses for social measures. His humiliating U.S.-toeing stance and reactionary and anti-popular home and foreign policies added to the discontent of the Japanese people and aroused disillusion as to the Nakasone cabinet.

What drove into a new crisis the Nakasone cabinet which was already in a quandary was the political stir caused by the trial of Tanaka. Broad public opinion including the opposition parties and the people demanded an immediate resignation of former Prime Minister Tanaka who had been found guilty from his Diet seat and his withdrawal from the political circles. Voices supporting this demand grew louder even among dietmen from the ruling party.

With the question of Tanaka's resignation from the Diet pending, the opposition parties refused all at once to attend the Diet session. As a result, the Diet could not be opened for more than one month. Under this situation, the opposition parties including the Socialist Party laid before the Diet a joint non-confidence resolution against the government. This forced Nakasone to dissolve the Diet and decide to hold general elections. Facts indicate that the root cause of the present political crisis in Japan lies in the reactionary Constitution of Nakasone government.

JOINT U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISES DENOUNCED

SK070524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists staged a massive aerial exercise in the air above South Korea and its surroundings for several days from November 30 for the completion of "a posture to cope with an event of contingency."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands it as a very adventurous exercise for invading our republic. Noting that it was a combined exercise very rare to be seen as a U.S. Air Force training staged so far in the area of the Korean peninsula in its scale and content, the signed commentary says:

It must not be overlooked that it was a combined strike exercise staged according to a script worked out by Reagan and other U.S. warmongers for the provocation of a new war of aggression in our country when they showed up in South Korea and Japan.

Reagan specified the operational assignments of the United States, Japan and South Korea under a three-way military alliance system and defined the combat duties of different services and arms of the armies "in the event of contingency" to suite "the realistic demands."

The U.S. imperialists intend to subordinate all the services and arms to the execution of the provocative war plan worked out by Reagan on the spot and adapt all the logistic and starting bases in the Far East to it.

The latest combined exercise of the U.S. Air Force was a provocative one for this purpose. This indicates that the U.S. imperialists are taking bigger dangerous steps for lighting the fuse of a new war. These adventurous moves have created in our country a dangerous situation which may touch off a war any moment and the threat of northward invasion is growing daily. But it is a foolish dream of the U.S. imperialists to try to swallow up the whole of Korea by means of war. The U.S. imperialists must not run riot.

PRC, USSR MEDIA CITED ON U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISES

SK070513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY December 3 reported that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique had perpetrated a very provocative war rehearsal called "airforce joint exercises" in the whole area of South Korea. The paper said:

The spokesman of the South Korean puppet airforce announced that the United States and South Korean puppet airforce held a joint military rehearsal in the southern part of the Korean peninsula from November 29 to December 1.

According to a report, the rehearsal was aimed to "counter" the so-called "southward invasion" from the northern half of Korea. Especially, planes mobilized in the exercises conducted attack and defense tactical training and exercise of raid on such targets as military bases and industrial establishments.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA December 3 carried an article titled "Reckless Escalation" denouncing the military games of the United States and South Korean puppet airforce, which said: The three-day large military exercises of the United States and South Korean puppet airforce ended in South Korea. This provocative military game participated in by "F-16" fighter-bombers and "B-52" strategic bombers of the United States capable of carrying nuclear weapons in another demonstration of the policy of "strength" pursued by the Reagan administration.

The strategists of the U.S. Defense Department, crying about the fictitious "threat from the North," try to impose part of the role of the gendarme in the Far East and Southeast Asia upon Japan and South Korea and are stepping up arms buildup in the south of the Korean peninsula. U.S. imperialism is more actively inveigling Japan and South Korea into the preparations for new war in the Far East, while unscrupulously expanding them. This is a grave threat not only to the countries in this region but also to peace and security in the whole world.

Other Soviet papers KRASNAYA ZVEZDA December 4, IZVESTIYA, TRUD AND KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA carried articles exposing the war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS CHON'S REMARKS AT AIR BASE

SK080452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 7 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 8 December commentary: "Alarming Remarks of War Servant" -- KCNA calls this a signed commentary]

[Text] Appearing at an Air Force base on 5 December, traitor puppet Chon Tu-hwan raved before leaders of the U.S. imperialist aggressor force and the puppet air force that the U.S.-South Korea combined forces have a more perfect combat posture than any other combined force on earth. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have completed the preparations of a new war provocation in South Korea against our republic.

As is known, following the visit to South Korea by Reagan some time ago, the U.S. imperialist war chieftain and top-ranking war servants, including the commander-in-chief of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in the Pacific region and the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, sneaked into South Korea one after another and held military conferences to concretize Reagan's war preparation plans.

At the same time, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about the establishment of combat readiness and the reinforcement of war capability, holding a so-called conference of major commanders of the armed forces. At an operational conference of top-ranking leaders of the puppet army, air force, and navy, an extremely adventurous, offensive, defense plan designed to counterattack deep into the center of the North was worked out.

To implement such a provocative military intrigue, the puppet clique is staging powder-reeking war exercise rackets daily in the air, on land, and on the sea in South Korea.

Introducing heavy weapons into the DMZ recently, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is further leading the situation to a dangerous stage just before a war, handing down a directive to strengthen the combat posture of even the puppet airforce.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's bellicose and alarming remarks, which coincide with the undisguised military moves, indicate that he is aiming at a chance to ignite the fuse of war in Korea at any moment at the directive of his masters.

The absurd and bellicose remarks of the puppet traitor prove that the theory of the North's military superiority and the theory of threat of southward invasion propagated loudly and habitually by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are a falsehood fabricated to conceal their reinforcement of armed forces and policy of war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a treacherous group which loudly raves that its military forces are strong and their combat posture is perfect when it attempts to threaten the South Korean people and us. But it cries that its armed forces are inferior when it bets its masters' military protection and assistance, thus, running amok with troop reinforcement and maintenance of power.

That day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan even said that the security on the Korean peninsula is directly linked with that of the United States, raving that the U.S. imperialist aggressor force is playing a role of restraining a war. How is South Korea, located far away from the United States, related to U.S. security and how can the aggressors, who are running amok to drive the people of other country to a calamity of war by bringing lethal weapons, be the force restraining the war? The remarks on security, restraint force, and so forth are a sophistry presented by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to legalize their policy of occupying South Korea and their policy of aggression and war.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks are an expression of the treacherous nature of the servant of war who is maneuvering to find a way to live from his masters' implementation of the policy of aggression and war, permanently leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their military stronghold. The further the Chon Tu-hwan clique may advance on the adventurous road of war against the same people in collusion with the aggressors, the more promptly it will expedite the end of its filthy life. It cannot avoid the judgment of history.

SOUTH KOREA'S ORDER ON COMBAT POSTURE DENOUNCED

SK061010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary, which brands the so-called "order" issued by the Chon Tu-hwan group to further strengthen the "combat posture" of the puppet airforce as an order of war to drive into a real war any moment the puppet airforce which has practised a war method for invading the northern half of the republic through a large-scale "combined airforce exercise" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army. The author of the commentary says:

It is nobody's secret that the puppet clique, according to a war script of the U.S. imperialists, worked out an operational plan to invade the northern half of the republic at a breath after "striking a hard blow at the heart of the North by a forestalling attack" of the airforce.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's "order" to further strengthen the "combat posture of the airforce" clearly proves that its plan for invading the northern half of the republic has been put into a practical action. It is with the encouragement and "active support" of the U.S. master that the Chon Tu-hwan clique are running riot in war provocation moves uttering bellicose words about "punishment" and retaliation."

As facts clearly show, the Chon Tu-hwan clique have already completed war preparations against the northern half of the republic with the back-stage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and are making desperate efforts to ignite a war for northward invasion.

The criminal moves of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the war servant of imperialism, to plunge the fellow countrymen into the holocaust of war at any cost can never be pardoned. Our people are heightening vigilance against the provocative war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop ridiculous acts of a puppy knowing no feat of a tiger.

GUYANA'S PRESIDENT BURNHAM MAKES GOOD-WILL VISIT

Arrival 3 Dec

SK050758 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] On 3 December, the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana led by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress [PCN] of Guyana and president of Guyana, arrived in Pyongyang by a special plane to visit our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

On that day, the Pyongyang airport was overflowed with the atmosphere of welcoming the good-will mission of the Guyanese people. Placed in the middle of several thousand welcomers, who were lined up in the premises of the airport, carrying the flags of Korea and Guyana and flower bouquets, were the portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the PNC of Guyana and the Guyanese president. There were slogans which read: "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "Long live respected Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham."

Hung on the flag poles were the flags of our country and of Guyana. Placed in front of the lines of welcomers were slogans which read: "We warmly welcome the good-will mission of the Guyanese people," "Long live the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Guyana," "We positively support the Guyanese people's just cause for the country's independent development," and "Let us consolidate the unity and cooperation with the nonaligned countries."

At 1100 in the morning, when the plane carrying the good-will mission of the Guyanese people landed at the airport, the crowd warmly welcomed the guests with cheers.

Arriving with Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and his wife were the members of the Guyanese party and government delegation, such as Mohamed Shahabudden, vice president and attorney general; Rashleigh Escomond Jackson, minister of foreign affairs; Richard Van West-Charles, minister of health and public welfare, and his wife; and other entourage members.

Welcoming the guests at the airport were Premier Yi Chong-ok and his wife; Ho Tam, vice premier and foreign minister; Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki; the committee chairmen and department directors of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working organizations; general grade officers of the KPA; responsible functionaries in the cultural, art, public health, publication, and press sectors; and Pak I-hyon, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Guyana. Ashik Altaf Mohamed, Guyanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also at the airport.

A member of the Juvenile Corps offered a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Going past the cheering crowds, shouting "Welcoming Burnham" in unison, Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham returned a salute to their welcome.

Welcome Ceremony With Kim Il-song

SK080128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] On 3 December, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, together with his wife, warmly received Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and head of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and his wife, on a visit to our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with and hugged Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Present at the meeting were members of the delegation Vice President and Attorney General Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, Minister of Health and Public Welfare Richard Van West-Charles and his wife, and Guyanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Ashik Altaf Mohamed, and others.

Premier Yi Chong-ok and wife, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk, First Vice Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon were also present.

A ceremony welcoming the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was held. The national anthems of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and our country were played.

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham inspected the honor guards of the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the KPA.

Courtesy Call on Kim Il-Song

SK080124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] On 3 December, Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and head of the Party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife, made a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and his wife.

On hand were members of the delegation, Vice President and Attorney General Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, Minister of Health and Public Welfare Richard Van West-Charles and his wife, and Guyanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Ashik Altaf Mohamed, and others.

Premier Yi Chong-ok and wife, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk, First Vice Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon were also present. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song held talks with Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Kim Il-song

SK060453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on December 3 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Present at the talks on our side were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, First Vice-minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon.

Present on the opposite side were members of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Vice-president and Attorney General Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, Minister of Health and Public Welfare Richard Van West-Charles and Guyanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Ashik Altaf Mohamed and others. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Gift Presented to Kim Il-song

SK060459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 3 received a gift from Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is heading the Guyanese party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, First Vice-minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon. Members of the delegation and others were also present.

Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham explained the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK060507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of December 3 in honor of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on a visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause.

The national anthems of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham also made a speech.

Members of the delegation and others were invited to the banquet.

Present there were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organizations and power bodies in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries of education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Address

SG061004 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Kim Il-song speech at the banquet held on the evening of 3 November at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to welcome the Guyanese party and government delegation led by Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, guests from Guyana, comrades, and friends: I am very pleased with the fact that the comrade president, who established deep friendship with us along the single road of being against imperialism and for independence, has visited our country again. I warmly welcome you.

It has already been 5 years since the respected comrade president visited our country, deepening his friendship with us and paving the broad way to the fraternal friendship and cohesion between Korea and Guyana.

This time you have made the distant journey from the Western Hemisphere to the Eastern Hemisphere especially to visit us. This is clear evidence of the excellent friendship between us. I am deeply moved by the sincere, comradely friendship and faith you have expressed toward us, and endlessly value this opportunity of meeting our old comrade-in-arms again and of exchanging friendly greetings with him.

The fraternal friendship and cohesion between the peoples of our two countries are based on the common idea and objective of being against imperialism and for independence and socialism. Thus, they are very profound and solid.

Guyana is a prestigious, newly emerging nation, which is adhering to independence and advancing under the banner of socialism in Latin America. In the difficult conditions in which pressure and intervention are constantly imposed from the outside, the Guyanese people, upholding the slogan of self-reliance, are properly implementing the line of the cooperative socialist construction which comrade president uniquely put forth in accordance with the situation of the country.

The People's National Congress, the Government and the people of Guyana are firmly maintaining the principles of national independence and nonalignment and, for the cohesion and peace of the peoples of the countries in the Caribbean region, are making active efforts to eliminate the blackmail of obsolete colonial exploitation and to establish a new, fair world economic order in the international community. This agrees with our principled stand.

Our people fully support the just struggle of the Guyanese party, government, and people and sincerely wish you a greater success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Fifth National People's Congress of Guyana.

Today, because of the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war, the international situation is very complicated and tense and, in many parts of the world, the danger of a new war is growing daily.

The U.S. imperialists' naked invasion on Grenada, a small island in the Caribbean region, revealed more clearly to the world the burglarious nature of the imperialists, which is characterized by the law of the jungle remaining unchanged. After its occupation of Grenada, the United States, while massing hundreds of armed forces in the vicinity of Nicaragua, is viciously maneuvering to overthrow the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, to put down the national liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people, and to keep the independent countries in Central America and the Caribbean region as their hereditary estate by suppressing them militarily.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people take this opportunity to vehemently condemn once again the armed invasion of Grenada by the United States as a grave criminal act which violates the internationally recognized sacred sovereignty of each country and each nation and which disturbs world peace.

We strongly maintain that the United States should withdraw its aggressive troops from Grenada at once along with all military forces concentrated in the vicinity of Nicaragua and in the Caribbean region and desist from interfering in the internal affairs of the countries in the region.

The United States is provoking a new war not only in Central America and the Caribbean region but also in many parts of the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Asia.

Reagan's recent junket to South Korea and Japan testifies to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are bent on reckless moves to keep their grip on South Korea as a permanent colony in order to convert it into a nuclear forward base and to complete the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea for the realization of their ambition for Asian aggression, and are deliberately bringing the situation in the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

At present, under the deceptive pretext of preventing the bogus danger of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are intimidating us by introducing huge modern armed forces into South Korea, and are even employing nuclear blackmail against us. The Korean people, however are not frightened by this and are firmly struggling to smash all kinds of aggressive and provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and to defend peace and the gains of socialism.

As has already been proclaimed many times, we have no intention of invading the South and are calling for the settlement of the question of the reunification of the country on the condition that all foreign troops withdraw from South Korea, that no foreign force intervenes, and that it takes place in an independent and peaceful way.

By actively supporting and encouraging the Korean people's struggle to oppose the imperialists' schemes for national division and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the party, government, and the people of Guyana are greatly backing up our people. Our people are always grateful for this.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight on vigorously, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and nonaligned countries, including the Guyanese people, and with all peace-loving people in the world, to check and frustrate the imperialists' scheme of aggression and war, safeguard peace and security for mankind, and to build an independent, new world.

Although the international situation today is very strained and tense, if all the peace-loving peoples of the world adhere to independence and jointly struggle in firm unity, they will be able to check and thwart the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, improve the situation and change Asia and Latin America, Africa and Europe, all of them, into continents of peace and independence.

Respected Comrade President, I believe that your current visit to our country will contribute to strengthening the fraternal friendship between us and the amicability and unity between Korea and Guyana, and to promoting the common cause of the peoples of Asia and Latin America.

On this joyful occasion in which we are meeting again after a long time, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Guyana; to the prosperity and development of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; to the unity of the world peoples for the defense of peace and independence; to the health of the respected Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and his wife; to the health of the Guyanese guests; and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Burnham's Banquet Speech

SK060543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2250 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of one People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of December 3 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The speech reads in full: Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il-song, distinguished Korean guests, excellencies, comrades, and friends:

Mine is the pleasure and honour to be with you again and to have been received with such magnanimous warmth by you my esteemed friend and beloved leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and by the people of Pyongyang and indeed, of all Korea. On my own behalf and on behalf of my wife and the rest of the Guyanese delegation, I wish to say most sincerely thank you very much for the cordial reception and for the deep friendship which you have shown us.

I last visited this beautiful country a little over five years ago. Since then, the bonds of solidarity and friendship forged at that time have been further strengthened. Our two parties, the Workers' Party of Korea and the People's National Congress, have intensified their links and broadened the areas of interchange. Our two governments have likewise consolidated their bilateral cooperation through the conclusion and implementation of agreements and exchange of visits of delegations. Further afield, in the Non-aligned Movement, we have worked together in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of alien domination. The result is clearly manifested in the stronger solidarity and friendship between our people in Guyana and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Esteemed president, friend, I venture to suggest that the clear benefits of our bilateral efforts at co-operation should give us sustenance in going boldly forward to promote and, indeed to accelerate the pace of cooperation among the countries of the South. I note the depth of your commitment to this objective and support your efforts to make a reality of South-South cooperation with emphasis initially on the question of food production, food security, agro-industries, and the sharing of training and technological facilities as between countries.

Our common experience of foreign domination and exploitation and our shared perception of the strength of South-South cooperation can give us countervailing strength in bargaining with the North. Indeed, they enjoy upon us the adoption of no other course. Naturally, you can count on Guyana for unstinted support of your own valued initiative.

Esteemed president, friend, I share your assessment of the dangers which presently face the international community and note with grave concern that there has been a frightening deterioration in international relations characterised by a [words indistinct] by the great powers for even more deadly and more sophisticated weaponry, especially in the nuclear field. The all too short lived period of detente and cooperation has been replaced by belligerent postures of confrontation so that today man, through an unhappy combination of wisdom and folly has in his capacity the means for self-destruction.

But the dangers are also reflected in an imperialist aggressive activity especially against small states. Central American and the Caribbean, the most recent hotbed of tension is an area in which the peoples' just struggle for national liberation is being distorted by the superimposition of elements of the East-West conflict.

The most recent invasion of Grenada poses a grave threat to the independence of other small states and can, if we are not on guard, put in jeopardy the principles of self-determination and other aspects of international law, as you have correctly recognised in your remarks this evening. Though we should be heartened by the wide international response which deplored and condemned that invasion, we must none the less remain vigilant in the defence of those important principles, the transgression of which led to the tragedy of Grenada, which can portend unhappy consequences for the future security of small states.

In your own area, esteemed President, despite the very constructive proposals which you have put forward for the peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference, the people of Korea still remain divided, deprived of their natural birthright to a united fatherland. Guyana remains unswerving in her support for the people of Korea and stands ready to once again raise her voice in international forums for their cause.

Esteemed President, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise and distinguished leadership, plays and continues to have an important role among Third World nations and more particularly within the Non-aligned Movement. Your efforts at both a personal and national level, to bring closer to reality a new international economic order are recognised and are deeply appreciated. The people of Guyana are equally determined that an end should be put to the exploitation that prevails and is facilitated by the current trade and economic practices. Esteemed President, the Guyanese people prize highly the spirit of cooperation between our two countries that has prevailed over the years. It is our hope that such cooperation will continue to be broadened and strengthened to our mutual benefit.

In my opening remarks, I adverted to my great pleasure at being in your beautiful, great country once again. May I now thank you, the Korean people for the great friendliness and hospitality shown to us -- an evidence of a warmth and solidarity which is also a fundamental characteristic of the relations between us personally. Indeed, this my second visit was intended on my part to acknowledge the intimacy of which you yourself have spoken.

May I, Comrade President, now propose a toast --

To the health and long life of the great and illustrious leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song!

To the health and long life of the dear leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Chong-il!

To the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

To the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the People's National Congress of Guyana and the Workers' Party of Korea!

Tete-a-Tete Talks 4 Dec

SK060047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held on December 4 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The talks took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Guyanese Award to Kim Chong-il

SK060053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was awarded "Roraima Order," an order of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on December 4.

Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is heading the party and government delegation of Guyana announced that the Order of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was awarded to Comrade Kim Chong-il in recognition of his exploits.

Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK060055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- A gift in the name of the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was presented on December 4 by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is heading the party and government delegation of Guyana.

Gift Presented to Burnham

SK060103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 presented a gift to Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is heading the party and government delegation of Guyana. Present on the occasion were the delegation members and others.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon were on hand.

Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Hosts Lunch

SK060109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 arranged a luncheon in honor of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana who is heading the party and government delegation of Guyana. Present on invitation were Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and the members of the delegation and others.

Also present were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon.

The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Details of Itinerary

SK060410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of Guyana, visited on December 4 the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Kyong-hui belongs. The guests were accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki and others. Watching the combat and political training of soldiers of the unit, the guests expressed deep admiration for the fact that they are prepared as one-beats-a-hundred dependable revolutionary soldiers.

That day the delegation inspected the Taean general heavy machine works and some members of the delegation visited the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

On December 5 some members of the delegation visited the Ponghwa lock gate.

The revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" was performed in honor of the delegation on December 4.

Economic Accord Signed

SKO60413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- An agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was signed in Pyongyang on December 5. It was signed by Premier Yi Chong-ok, authorized by the DPRK Government and by Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Vice President and Attorney General, authorized by the CRG Government.

Departure Ceremony With Kim

SKO60603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 5 cordially saw off Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who was leaving our country after his successful visit as head of the party and government delegation of Guyana. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation and others.

Also present were Premier Yi Chong-ok, vice premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guyana Pak I-hyon.

A farewell function took place.

The national anthems of Korea and Guyana were played.

Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and hugged him. Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in Korea.

Departure 5 Dec

SKO60418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The Guyanese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, left Pyongyang on December 5 by special plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Amid thousands of people were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. When Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and his wife, members of the delegation and others came out to the airport, the crowds enthusiastically raised cheers.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Guyana Pak I-hyon. Guyanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Ashik Altaf Mohamed was present at the airport.

The plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Guyanese people left the airport at 4 p.m.

Thanks Sent to Kim Il-song

SK061037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, upon leaving our country on December 5. The message read:

My dear friend and comrade: As I leave the beautiful city of Pyongyang with my wife and the rest of my delegation, I cannot but reflect on the boundless hospitality and warmth which you, the Workers' Party, and the people of Korea, have lavished on us apart from the tumultuous welcome and all that transpired during our visit, we have been deeply impressed with the rapidity of development here since our last visit in 1978. We leave, therefore, with pleasant and fond memories of the glorious and hard working Korean people moving speedily forward under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

The personal friendship which we have built up over the past five years has become far more intimate through my visit and through the intense and cordial conversations which we have had. There is tangible evidence of this in your magnanimous generosity and your kindness. I am confident that the brotherhood and solidarity between our two parties, governments, and peoples will consequently be further cemented.

The continuous development in our bilateral relations can serve as a model for relationships between countries of the south, cooperation among which was dealt with at some length in our talks. It can show what can be achieved when two countries exert a will and a desire to cooperate in a positive way.

Both of us recognise that there has been too much talk and rhetoric and too little action in the past in respect of South-South cooperation. I welcome your initiative to promote a South-South summit. In reiterating my support, let me assure you once again of our intention to cooperate fully with you in making it successful.

The situation in the international arena was discussed with particular reference to East Asia, the Caribbean and Central America -- our respective regions. The very strengthening of our cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels can provide us with a shield against the machinations of imperialism and prevent a repetition of the tragedy of Grenada.

We are cognisant of and share your deep concern also at developments in your region which parallel the relationships being forced by the United States in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is our principled resolve and duty to our close friend to continue our unswerving support for your proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference.

Rest assured that we [words indistinct]. Kindly convey our appreciation and thanks also to the Worker's Party, your government and people and extend to them our best wishes for continued success.

Please accept, dear brother and comrade, my warm and fraternal wishes for your long life and continued good health. Cooperatively yours.

SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

SK290005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA) -- A friendship delegation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the USSR headed by First Vice-minister B.Y. Panyukov, arrived in Pyongyang on November 28. It was met at the airport by Deputy Director of the Civil Aviation Bureau Kim Chang-kuk and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov. The Civil Aviation Bureau of the DPRK arranged a banquet for the delegation at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of November 20.

Meeting With Chong Chun-ki

SK030425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 02 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- Vice premier Chong Chun-ki on December 2 met and had a friendly talk with the friendship delegation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the USSR headed by its First Vice-minister B.Y. Panyukov. Present there were director of the Civil Aviation Bureau Kim Yo-ung and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

Delegation's Departure

SK041636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- The friendship delegation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union headed by First Deputy Minister Boris Panyukov left for home today by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Director of the Civil Aviation Administration Kim Yo-ung and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 8TH PLENUM DECISIONS URGED

SK070926 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 6 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 7 December Special Article: "Important Questions Presently Arising in the Party Guidance on Economic Construction"]

[Text] The eighth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee held not long ago put forth militant tasks designed to make a new upsurge in next year's socialist construction.

Today, we face the task of ending this year's struggle well and of successfully carrying out next year's economic tasks put forth by the plenum. This unprecedentedly heavy and vast task of struggle requires strengthen party guidance on economic works.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has clearly elucidated in his treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," ways to strengthen party guidance on socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Party organizations, firmly grasping economic works, should energetically push ahead with them and help the economic functionaries well so as to make them responsibly carry out economic organizational work and the work of commanding production while maintaining the air of masters of the revolution.

Energetically pushing ahead with economic construction is a very important revolutionary task facing the party of the working class. The party of the working class in power should struggle not only to guarantee sociopolitical independence to the working masses, but also to guarantee them happy lives in terms of materialistic living by performing economic construction well.

Party guidance on economic work is political guidance and policy guidance. For this reason, party organizations should concentrate the main strength of party guidance on implementing the tasks that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song puts forth for the economic sector at every period and the party's economic policies.

The principle that our party organizations should adhere to is to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching at the eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee and the decisions made at the plenum. The just finished plenum has put forth important tasks designed to open a firm prospect for implementing the prospective goals of economic construction by energetically carrying out the construction works next year in the Sunchon, Chongjin, Hamhung, Anju, and Nampo Districts, to normalize the production in every sector of the national economy, and to further raise the living conditions of the people in terms of material and culture. Carrying out this task is an honorable and rewarding struggle needed to make an epochal advance in occupying the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan and in achieving the 10 long-range goals.

At the plenum, the great leader taught: Concentrate efforts on the production of coal ahead of all other tasks, increase electricity and production and the processing of nonferrous and ferrous metals, and develop the machine industry. He also stressed that we should fully operate the already existing plants, effect renovations in light industry, mark upsurges in agricultural production, and concentrate greater efforts on developing the transportation and trade works.

Party organizations should give priority to implementing the great leader's teachings and the plenum's decisions and to strengthening the guidance on economic works. At the same time, they should discuss ways and means to expound and inculcate the great leader's teachings and the plenum's decisions into the working masses, to implement the tasks assigned to their sectors and units, and to make sure that they are fully prepared for the next combat, without deviation.

The important question arising from the present day's party guidance on economic construction is to place emphasis on implementing the management principle for socialist economic guidance in a superb manner.

Elucidating once again the management principle for socialist economic guidance in a recent month, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth ways and directions designed to improve the guidance on and management for economic work in accordance with the demands of the management principle for socialist economic guidance. The fundamental principle of the management principle for socialist economic guidance, whose purpose is to correctly combine the administrative economic organizational works, party political works, collective guidance, and unified command, is a management principle for economic guidance which most clearly embodies the inherent characteristic of the socialist economic system and the inevitability of socialist and communist construction.

Therein lies a clear way to strengthen the leadership of the party of the working class over and state's unified guidance of the management and operation of socialist economy, to heighten the creativity and initiation of the rural communities and national economic sectors, and to raise the role that the popular masses play.

Adhering to the management principle for socialist economic guidance is an important work to energetically and rationally manage and operate economy and to vigorously drive socialist construction by thoroughly embodying the demands of the Tasean work system. The fundamental principle of the management principle for socialist economic guidance can be correctly embodied only when the party organizations' militant functions and role are heightened.

Party organizations and party functionaries should maintain the work of thoroughly implementing the management principle for socialist economic guidance as an important task for the party guidance on economic construction. At the same time, they should strive to infuse the essence and superiority of the management principle for socialist economic guidance into the hearts of the functionaries and working people and to make them set work systems and work methods in accordance with the principle.

The party organizations should make the functionaries set correct methodology for the embodiment of the management principle for socialist economic guidance in their respective position and make them carry them out thoroughly. In particular, it is important to make the provincial, municipal, and county party committees carry such works out well.

Another important question presently arising in the party guidance on economic construction is to help the economic functionaries responsibly carry out economic organizational works and commanding for the production while maintaining the air of the masters of the revolution.

Economic functionaries are the masters of socialist economic construction and commanding members who responsibly manage and operate the national affairs. The will of the party and leader over economic construction is to be realized brilliantly through the economic organizational functionaries' meticulous economic organizational works and their command of production.

As victory and defeat in a battle against the enemy largely depend on the commanders, success in economic construction, too, largely depends on the economic guidance functionaries' role and willingness to take the responsibility. What is more, under today's circumstances in which the nation's economy has reached a high degree of development and the work of organization, guidance, and management on the economic works has become very complicated, unless the economic guidance functionaries heighten their role and willingness to take the responsibility, they cannot successfully drive economic construction. Therefore, the party organizations should make greater efforts on work with the administrative economic functionaries in carrying out their guidance on the economic works so that they can fulfill their own roles. Positively shoving, leading, and pushing the administrative economic functionaries to make them heighten their responsibility in the economic works is a work that the party functionaries should always pay attention to.

The party organizations and party functionaries should discuss with the administrative economic functionaries measures designed to carry out the party's policy tasks and to energetically nudge them by solving the pending problems at an appropriate time. Only when this is done will the economic functionaries be able to carry out their assigned economic works responsibly and by the spirit of the masters, maintaining their firm determination and high zeal.

Practical experience shows us that the party functionaries can effect renovations in the economic works only when they do work well with the administrative economic functionaries. In particular, the party organizations should correctly carry out the party's guidelines aimed at closely linking party work to economic work.

Linking party work to economic work means to combine the work of provoking the enthusiasm of the cadres, party members, and working people by educating and remoulding them and the work of grasping the work of carrying out the economic tasks and to carry them in a unified course. This is a guarantee that enables the party to strengthen itself so as to brilliantly carry out the party's economic policies and is the demand of the Taean work system.

In the Taean work system, the party committee is the highest guidance institution for all the plants and enterprises under its purview, it takes entire responsibility for the implementation of the party economic policies and production.

Only when the party organizations link the party works to the economic works can they successfully carry out the economic tasks assigned to the sectors and units under their purview and thoroughly defend the management principle for socialist economic guidance.

The party organizations should adopt a stance in regard to the economic tasks that the just finished plenum has put forth before their sectors that they take all the responsibility for their implementation and carry them out by making it their goal to successfully guarantee the economic tasks.

They should guide the party members in their organizational life by thoroughly placing emphasis on the implementation of the revolutionary tasks and carry political work and work with the people by closely linking them to the implementation of economic work.

The party's policy designed to strengthen party guidance on economic construction is the firm guideline that must be firmly maintained in the course of thoroughly carrying out the decisions made at the eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee and in the course of brilliantly carrying out the grand socialist economic construction programs of the 1980's.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on November 24 on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party. Present on the occasion were Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and working people in the city. Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Sandor Etre and his embassy officials were invited there. The attendants appreciated a Hungarian feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Nov 83 SK]

CHINESE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the Korean Musicians Union and the Korean Light Industrial Workers Trade Union, which had visited the Soviet Union, and the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea which had attended the 5th Congress of the Vietnamese General Federation of Trade Unions, returned home on November 25. A non-ferrous metal industry delegation of China headed by Liu Xuexin, deputy director general of the General Company of Nonferrous Metal Industry of China, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The Chinese writers delegation headed by Lu Zhuguo, director of the Chinese Moviemens' Association and writer, left here for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 26 Nov 83 SL]

AUTHORITIES LOOKING FOR ANOTHER N. KOREAN AGENT

SK080526 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The Counterinfiltration Operations Command [COC] announced today that as a result of the interrogation of team leader Chong Chung-nam and team member Yi Sang-kyu, who were captured alive, it is known that their mission was to contact another agent who had already infiltrated and to flee to the North with him after robbing the facilities of major state organizations in Pusan, which this agent was to determine in advance, and creating social disorder.

The COC gave the following personal description of the wanted agent, known to be on a short-term mission: His face is round and somewhat dark with some white hair and his hair is relatively thin. He is about 45 years old, around 170 centimeters tall, relatively fat, and speaks South Korean dialect.

The COC asked residents to report immediately at the nearby police station, on army unit, or an intelligence and investigation organization when they come across a suspicious person. A reward of 50 million won has been offered. Meanwhile, according to a military official, as a physical examination of the two captured agents showed that team leader Chong Chung-nam has active tuberculosis. When the doctor informed Chong of this, agent Chong said that he had physical examinations twice a year but he had not been informed of anything abnormal. He also said that he feels that North Korea has betrayed him by concealing his disease in order to use him as an operative.

CHON CALLS FOR PREPAREDNESS AGAINST NORTH'S INVASION

SK080131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday emphasized the need for the establishment of a sound civic ethics, for the construction of a clean society devoid of corruption and disorder.

He called upon social leaders, especially government officials, to set an example as mature democratic citizens, by taking the lead in the on-going civic ethical movement. Along this line, Chon said, "We should speed up our efforts to root up the various social ills and irregularities endemic in our society."

The chief executive made these points and other remarks in an address delivered at a national rally for promotion of social reform movements at Sejong Cultural Center.

Pointing out that such social ills as mammonism and extreme egoism, seeking only personal interests utilizing all available means and methods, have persisted, Chon pointed to the recent bank-related scandals as one of the major social irregularities which has frustrated most honest citizens.

"This shows that structural irregularities and a corrupt psychology still remain in a stratum of our society," Chon noted.

"To build a clean society, all citizens should further strive to translate civic ethics into action, above all things," he went on. Chon attributed the lingering of social corruption and irregularities to this disharmony between citizens' mentality and Korea's material growth.

In particular, he noted that not a few social leaders had narrow self-righteous thoughts, sticking to authoritarianism, regionalism, kinship, and factionalism.

"If we will give priority to the public interest over individual interests while leading our lives in an honest and frugal way," he said, "a just society will be built without fail."

He added that the national goal of building an advanced country will be attained only through a moral awakening by every citizen and matured civic consciousness.

Citing the recent infiltration of armed North Korean agents into the Pusan area, Chon called upon the people to sharpen their vigilance and maintain an iron-tight defense preparedness against North Korean invasions.

AIR FORCE CHIEF MEETS MAC COMMANDING GENERAL

SK080104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Kim Sang-tae had talks with Gen. Thomas M. Ryan, Jr., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Military Airlift Command [MAC] to seek ways of further promoting defense cooperation between Korea and the United States.

Gen. Kim delivered to Gen. Ryan the Order of National Security Merit, Tongil Medal, given by the government. The American Air Force general arrived in Seoul earlier in the day.

He also met Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command. He is to leave Seoul today.

CHON MESSAGE PRAISES COSTA RICAN DECISION

SK080816 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has sent a telegram to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez to express his satisfaction with the Central American Government's decision to break diplomatic ties with North Korea, a presidential spokesman said Thursday.

In his telegram to Monge, Chon said: "South Korea warmly welcomes Costa Rica's severance of diplomatic relations with North Korea and condemnation of the Rangoon bomb blast perpetrated by North Korean special agents." He praised the Costa Rican Government's decision and called it "a wise and prompt measure," the spokesman said.

Costa Rica Tuesday announced that it had severed its diplomatic relations with North Korea as of Dec. 2, in a move to sanction its terrorist attack in Rangoon, Burma, Oct. 9. Four Burmese and 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, died in that attack apparently aimed at assassinating the visiting South Korean president.

Chon expressed his firm belief that "the step taken by Costa Rica, a nation with a long history of democratic tradition, will be a pioneering measure that will no doubt lead other peace-loving countries to follow suit," the spokesman said.

The South Korean president also said the Central American government's measure was "certain to promote further friendly relations between Costa Rica and South Korea," he added.

TIMES Comment

SK080109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 83 p 1

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] The Costa Rican termination of all relations with North Korea for its barbaric terrorism in Burma is certain to accelerate the international isolation of the Pyongyang regime, diplomatic analysts here said.

They foresaw that the country's "appropriate" sanction will prompt other foreign countries to take punitive measures against Pyongyang if not the severing of ties.

The Caribbean nation was understood to have believed that the only and best way to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident was to isolate North Korea, a hotbed of terrorism, from the international community, they noted. In particular, the Caribbean country's decision is taking on added value in light of her neutral foreign policies proclaimed recently by President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, they added.

As a matter of fact, North Korea has fully supported pro-Pyongyang elements in Costa Rica to use the country as a foothold to export terrorism to other Caribbean countries.

In response to this North Korean scheme, Costa Rica recently stopped issuing visas to North Korean agents. It established diplomatic ties with Pyongyang in 1974, while it has maintained ties with Seoul since 1962. With the Costa Rica's termination of diplomatic ties with Pyongyang, Seoul gains stronger diplomatic superiority over North Korea. A total of 120 countries now keep diplomatic ties with Seoul, while Pyongyang has diplomatic relations with 103 countries.

On top of this, Australia was learned to have informed Pyongyang that it does not want to re-open relations with Pyongyang, which withdrew its resident embassy in Canberra in 1975. Diplomatic analysts here said that the Australian decision is equal to the suspension of diplomatic ties with Pyongyang. In addition, Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden unprecedentedly issued a statement condemning the North Korean brutality in Rangoon on Oct. 9.

According to the Foreign Ministry, seven countries joined in making clear that they would never establish diplomatic bonds with Pyongyang. They are New Zealand, the Philippines, the state of Brunei, the Dominican Republic, Oman, United Arab Emirates and France.

Singapore recently prevented the North Korean ship Tongkon-ho from anchoring in its territorial sea, since the controversial ship was involved in the Rangoon incident.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES DELAYED SPY CASE REPORT

SK070404 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Dec 83 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Hearing the report on the operation of the capture of North Korean agents who infiltrated into Taedaepo, Pusan, on 5 December, national assemblymen of the National Defense Committee made an issue of the delayed report by defense authorities.

Assemblyman Kwon Ik-hyon of the DJP said: It is a problem that despite the fact that the anti-espionage operation began at 1040 at night and ended at 1106, the report was made the next morning. Such a report should have been released promptly from the viewpoint of eliminating the uneasiness of the people and of enhancing their morale.

Assemblyman Chong Chin-ki of the DKP asked: I understand that the armed North Korean spies are physically disciplined and are firmly armed spiritually. How was it possible to capture them alive?

Vice Defense Minister Kwon Yong-kak replied: We had to spend some time in preparing the various reports after the completion of the field operation. Thus, the release of report was somewhat delayed. We will correct this by paying greater attention to information activities.

He explained that as the spies were crawling out of their diving suits and flippers our soldiers watched them through nightscopes and, this, could capture them alive as they emerged.

REINSTATEMENT OF OTHERS DISMISSED OR BANNED URGED

SK080837 Seoul TONG-A-ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Reinstatement of Those Dismissed and Those Placed Under the Ban: Not Only Professors But Others, Too, Should Be Reinstated"]

[Text] We all know that our society has an isolated stratum of those who have been deprived of their occupations and social roles after entering the 1980's. Precisely speaking, dismissed professors and journalists and those who have been ousted from the political arena are included in the stratum.

No matter the justification for the dismissal and the ban, this is an aching wound and misfortune of our society, because we cannot say that the dismissal of the specialists and the ostracism of certain politicians were a normal step, no matter what the reason.

In short, the steps taken were emergency ones which reflected the unusual state of the society. The emergency situation in which people's normal lives are not guaranteed is always a misfortune. Moreover, the dismissal of specialists and the ostracism of politicians are losses to our social strength, because this is an isolation of able human resources.

We think that the emergency steps were ultimately aimed at going back to normalcy. The continuation of the emergency situation cannot be a goal of the emergency steps. The emergency steps can be justified only as a prescription for the reinstatement of normalcy.

Accordingly, we first welcome the Education Ministry's guideline for the reinstatement of the dismissed professors for the new school term. This is because we think that the Education Ministry's step is one for leading able human resources into participation from isolation and, thus, making all members of the society go back to their normal position.

At the same time, we are pleased, because we think that the government has come to the conclusion that the reasons for the emergency steps have now disappeared. This means that the atmosphere for the reinstatement of normalcy has been partially created.

Nevertheless, regretfully, we have some questions about the guideline put forth by the Education Ministry. As was already noted in our editorial last August, we wonder why the principled logic for reinstatement was not considered more deeply and why "employment by other universities" has been called for as a principle?

Even if we consider the prevailing situation in which it is difficult to tell whether the interference in the appointment of college professors is justifiable or not, we wonder why the Education Ministry, which claims that it respects campus self-regulation, is continuing to persist in the principle of "employment by other universities." In a nutshell, this is a principle in words only, not one that seeks normalization.

We have no desire to demand the presentation of the legal grounds for the dismissal and reinstatement of professors. We only long for a return to normalcy in which the freedom of occupation is guaranteed according to the Constitution. Strictly speaking, we desire a lifting of the controls which cannot be considered normal.

We believe what is normal and right is to subsequently leave everything to the self-regulated judgment of the campus in both name and reality. The same is true for the case of the dismissed journalists, the future of whom is even more uncertain than that of the dismissed professors. No matter who decided on their dismissal or why they were dismissed, it is now realistically unjustifiable to control their employment. Therefore, the ban imposed on them must be lifted.

We hope for a society in which all of those isolated, including those placed under the political ban, will return to their normal posts and display their abilities through participation. Moreover, we are presently marking human rights week. The freedom of occupation is one of the basic human rights which no one can infringe upon. We hope for a human rights week in which everyone will make a country where abnormal control is seldom imposed.

TEACHING OF MARXISM, 'LEFTIST IDEAS' TO BE ALLOWED

SK030235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 3 (YONHAP) -- The government has decided to teach neo-Marxism, the theories of liberation and of dependence and other radical leftist ideas in regular classes at institutions of higher learning beginning next year. The Education Ministry, which allowed the teaching of the classical theory of communism at colleges last year, has assigned the National Ethics Studies Association to include modern leftist ideas in national ethics textbooks.

The ministry's decision to expand the scope of ideology education is aimed at dealing with the ever-increasing number of leftist-leaning collegians, ministry officials said. "It is better to let students know the true picture of these ideas than to leave them to develop false conceptions of radical theories," a ministry official said.

He said that the ministry's decision was made because some students have been more influenced by modern communist ideas, which appeared after World War II, than by the classical ones. He asserted that student disturbances on campuses pose a growing threat not only to the schools and the government, but also to the entire nation.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SEVENTH PLENUM

Internal Affairs Discussed

OWO61854 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1751 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 6 (MONTSAME) -- The 7th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, held in Ulaanbaatar on December 6, has discussed the draft state plan on the national-economic development of the MPR for 1984 and the state budget for 1984. Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Commission D. Sodnom and Minister of Finance E. Byambajab made keynote reports on the questions under discussion at the meeting.

The plenary meeting of the MPRP CC has adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural Yu. Tsedenbal delivered a speech at the plenary meeting. Touching upon internal affairs of the country he said in part:

As a result of inspired labour of our communists and working people, thanks to the internationalist assistance by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the decisions of the 18th congress of the party are being on the whole successfully implemented.

According to preliminary figures, the first three years of the current 7th Five-Years resulted in 24 percent increase of the national income at an average yearly growth of 7.5 per cent. Capital investments into economy and culture accounted for 12.6 billion tugriks, entailing a considerable increase of basic production assets. In 1984, over 20 per cent of basic industrial assets will be modernized.

Since 1981, the beginning of the current five-years, 70 large-scale industrial, everyday, service and cultural projects have been commissioned in the country. Among them is the Erdenet ore-dressing combine. The completion of its construction to its full capacity ahead-of-schedule has become an event of great political and economic significance in the life of the country. A new large house-building plant has been recently commissioned in the Mongolian capital. It was built by Soviet construction workers as a gift to the Mongolian people. All this testify to the fact that fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the all-round co-operation between the peoples of the two fraternal countries are a decisive factor of the socioeconomic development of Mongolia.

The tasks set forth by the party congress in the field of culture, public education and health service are being successfully implemented. It should be pointed out that the work carried out within the framework of the year of schoolchildren has considerably promoted the strengthening of the material and technical base of educational and instruction work and the raising of the role of labour collectives, educational establishments and parents in bringing up the younger generation. The party Central Committee calls upon all party, state, public, business and cultural-educational organisations, the parents to reinforce still more the work in that direction.

Measures on raising living conditions of the Mongolian people are being consistently carried out. Over these three years, per capita real income went up by 8.7 per cent and the volume of social consumption funds by 16 per cent. During this period over 12 thousand families moved into new well-appointed flats.

With these successes the working people of Mongolia are welcoming the fourth year of the 7th five-year period. Tasks outlined for 1984 are strenuous and their fulfillment demands from all our organisations, every labour collective and every worker a creative initiative and maximum efforts. We should pool all our efforts to have some of our lags in the fulfilment of the planned targets of the past three years eliminated and successfully implement the tasks of the 7th five years as a whole.

Tsedenbal on International Affairs

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 6 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP CC, President of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, Yu. Tsedenbal, at the 7th plenary meeting of the MPRP CC touching upon the international situation said:

The right to peace, the right to life is the priceless asset of every nation and every man. Encroaching on this sacred right of the inhabitants of our planet, the reactionary circles of imperialism, first of all the United States, are whipping up the international situation on an unprecedented scale, escalating the race for more sophisticated means of mass destruction and are pushing mankind of the nuclear abyss.

Today, the U.S. imperialism is coming out before mankind in its most reactionary and aggressive appearance. It is placing before itself, though unrealizable but extremely adventuristic objective, that is, to destroy socialism as a social system, suppress the national liberation movement of peoples and to establish world hegemony. With a view to achieve this global object, the Reagan administration of the U.S.A. is seeking to change the correlation of forces in the world in its own favour, disrupt the military and strategic parity and gain superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The United States is intensifying its military presence and militarist preparations in various parts of the world and is unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of other states and even having recourse to armed intrusion into their territories. It is ever more resorting to crude force, blackmail and pressure in relation to sovereign and independent countries.

The U.S. armed intervention against a small peaceloving state -- Grenada, the unceasing encroachment on the sovereignty and revolutionary gains of the Republic of Nicaragua, the hostile policy of slander and pressure, spearheaded against socialist Cuba, all these unequivocally show the genuine objective pursued by the American imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean basin. The United States would like to see this region as its own private domain and with the help of force is seeking to stop the cause of social progress in the Western Hemisphere.

The European Continent, today, is going through the most responsible period in its history. Here, the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO hawks are undertaking reckless steps to intensify the hostility to real socialism, primarily, the Soviet Union.

The Geneva negotiations, that continued for two years, have shown that the United States has no desire what-so-ever to reach any agreement on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. On the contrary, the United States is interested in only one thing, that is, to deploy here at any cost its first-strike nuclear missiles. The deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe in defiance of the clearly-expressed will and demands of the peoples of the continent, heightens the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and thus threatens the European and universal peace.

In this connection, we once again underline the principled nature and the great significance of the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov of November 24, 1983. This statement, deeply imbued with concern for the peaceful future of mankind, is enjoying complete understanding and approval of the peaceloving states and peoples of the world. The provisions in the statement testify to the inflexible resolve of the Soviet Union to uphold peace on earth, defend the security of peoples of the socialist countries from the encroachments of the imperialist forces who are banking on the illusionary reckoning that they can win in a global nuclear conflict.

Nuclear war, in whatever versions they are depicted in the NATO plans, must be strongly and unremittingly condemned as the gravest crime against mankind, as a monstrous opposition to the nature and reasoning of man.

The Mongolian People's Republic wholly and fully supports the single position of the fraternal socialist countries, which will under no circumstances tolerate the military superiority of the NATO bloc over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

We are deeply confident that the imperialists will never be able to stop the onward march of socialism. We are firmly convinced that the measures being undertaken by the Soviet Union and its allies, their powerful economic and defence potentials will serve as a reliable barrier on the path of the war-mongers, seeking to push mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

The policy and actions of the imperialist reactionary forces adversely affect the state of affairs in Asia.

The crisis in the Middle East is aggravating owing to the aggressive intrigues of the United States and the Israeli military which having occupied a part of the Lebanese territory are now preparing for armed aggression against another sovereign state -- Syria.

Serious anxiety of the peoples of Asia is evoked by the growing tension in the Far East, where the aggressive military and political alliance Washington-Tokyo-Seoul is being knocked together. The recent visit by the head of the American Administration to Japan and South Korea convincingly demonstrates that the United States is all out to turn this part of the Asian Continent into its nuclear missile spring-board.

The United States is also resorting to similar diabolical actions in the Indian Ocean. If not for the peaceloving policy of the largest Asian state -- the Republic of India, the southern part of the Asian Continent would have long ago turned into a seat of tensions.

In the present complex situation in Asia, of particular significance are the talks, consultations and dialogues having the object of peacefully solving controversial issues and attaining mutual understanding and trust among states. In this regard, a special place is occupied by the bilateral consultations between the Soviet Union and China on the questions of normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations.

A constituent of the struggle for assuring Asian security should be the struggle against the spreading of the arms race, especially, nuclear arms race in the Asian Continent, and against the stationing in Asia of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. A subject of special concern of all progressive and peaceloving forces of Asia is the mobilisation of the Asian public of defence of peace and launching of broad anti-war movement on the continent.

The socialist countries are of the view that the present extremely dangerous stage in international relations can be overcome. The only correct way out of the persisting tense situation in the world and the most practical path towards normalising the political climate on our planet are shown in the proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries, primarily, the Soviet Union.

In his statement of November 24, Comrade Yu. Y. Andropov underlined that peace can be strengthened and security of peoples guaranteed not through the build-up and development of ever new types of armaments, but on the contrary, through the reduction of the existing armaments to an immeasurable lower level.

It must be noted that in the sphere of limiting the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear war, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member states had put forward sufficient constructive and mutually acceptable proposals and initiatives.

The Soviet Union is, without question, the only state in the world which during the entire length of the post-war period advanced a broad spectrum of concrete and practical proposals, did and continues to do so much for curbing the arms race, consolidating trust and cooperation among states and saving mankind from the horrors of war.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are fully determined to wage, together with all the peace forces, struggle for achieving those noble objectives, for preserving peace for the present and succeeding generations.

The Mongolian People's Republic, unswervingly following the course of consolidating peace and security in Asia, will go in one ranks with the fraternal countries in this struggle.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

OWO71442 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1739 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 6 (MONTSAME) -- The Foreign Affairs Standing Commission of the Great People's Hural (GPH) of the Mongolian Peoples Republic (MPR) has held its session here, discussing the urgent questions of world politics.

Addressing the session chairman of the commission, Deputy (MP) T. Balkaajab underlined the consequences of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe which the USA and its NATO allies have practically started in a bid to tip the existing military-strategic balance in their favour. On behalf of the members of the commission the speaker voiced full support to the recent statement by General Secretary of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov and to the statement made to this effect by Mongolian Party and State Leader Yu. Tsedenbal on November 26. The most important task of the present time is to strengthen overall peace, to save mankind from the threat of thermo-nuclear catastrophe, to preserve and protect peace and security in Europe and Asia. The installation of new American missiles in Western Europe poses a real threat to the cause of peace in Europe, Asia and the world as a whole, said T. Balkaajab.

The deputies who have spoken at the session noted that because of the bellicose polity of American imperialists and their NATO allies the danger of war against the socialist countries was ever more growing. The deputies strongly criticized the aggressive and adventuristic actions of the imperialist reactionary forces, their gross interference in the home affairs of the sovereign and independent states.

Great People's Hural Meeting Begins 7 Dec

OWO71912 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar December 7 (MONTSAME) -- The 4th meeting of the 10 convocation of the Great People's Hural (GPH) of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) started its work on December 7 in Ulaanbaatar. Present at the session are Yu. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh and other party and government leaders.

The MP's are discussing the report by Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Committee D. Sodnom on the "State Plan for Developing the MPR National Economy and Culture for 1984" and the report by Finance Minister E. Byambajab on the "State Budget of the MPR for 1984" (?concerning) the fulfillment of the state budget of the MPR (?for 1984).

The deputies (MP) who have spoken today underlined that tasks set by the (?party's) 18th congress and the [word indistinct] targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan (?have been) increasing successfully realized and they have advanced effective proposals for further progress of the country.

The session will continue its work tomorrow.

MPA OFFICER SUPPORTS CPSU FOREIGN POLICY

OW071431 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1745 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 6 (MONTSAME) -- The servicemen of the People's Army are unanimous in their sincere approval and support of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the aim of which is to safeguard mankind from nuclear conflagration, preserve and strengthen peace, said first deputy head of the Political Department of the Mongolian People's Army (MPA) Major General G. Dugersuren to a MONTSAME correspondent.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and Italy carried out against the will of a majority of the population in those countries has undermined the foundations of the American-Soviet talks in Geneva was jeopardized. [as received] Under these circumstances the Warsaw Treaty member countries have been forced to take necessary measures for maintaining the parity of forces on the continent. Thereby they are fulfilling their sacred mission of ensuring security of the socialist community countries, said the major general. He went on to say: However, undertaking these steps they are still adhering to the principled course of averting the threat of nuclear war and will keep on making their all efforts for ensuring peace and security on the planet.

The soldiers of the MPA will continue consolidating their fraternal friendship and co-operation with the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, which are reliably and vigilantly standing on guard of the gains of socialism.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUBLISHES ARTICLE

For an article on Mongolian-USSR relations by MPR Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren entitled "There Is No More Important Task: The Mongolian People Unanimously Support the USSR's Foreign Policy Course", carried in Moscow PRAVDA's First Edition of 7 December, see the Northeast Asia section of the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MPRP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON HOUSING IMPROVEMENT

OW020131 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1701 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 1 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee has adopted a resolution on working out a goal-oriented programme for improving the housing conditions of the population.

The MPRP CC obliges the relevant ministries, departments and organizations to devise a complex goal-oriented programme of improving the housing conditions of the population up to the year 2000. For the successful realization of the given task, it is necessary to look into this branch in the fraternal socialist countries and pay especial attention to supplying the rural population with apartment houses, the resolution points out.

LEADERS ADDRESS FIRST TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Heng Samrin Speech

BK080614 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Dec 83

[7 December Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at the opening of the First Congress of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions -- recorded]

[Text] The great victory on 7 January 1979 is the big turning point of our country's revolution and of the Kampuchean working class and people. Since then we have been living with independence and freedom, and advancing firmly step by step through a transitional period toward socialism as well as in the great family of the socialist countries. [applause] And since then, our workers, personnel, and people have become genuine masters of our beautiful Kampuchean land. [applause]

The achievements we have scored over the past 5 years are a source of great pride for our working class and people throughout the country. They are the revolutionary gains of the united effort made by our entire people who have pursued the revolutionary line of the working-class party, as well as of socialist internationalist solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity. Our people's victories are closely linked to the fraternal and neighborly assistance given to us by the Vietnamese and Lao working classes, armies, and peoples; to the effective assistance given by the Soviet working class and people, and other fraternal socialist countries; and to the assistance given by the international working class and progressive people throughout the world.

Dear comrades, the Kampuchean working class was born and developed from a backward economic system in our country. Our working class is the progressive force which creates the highest yielding production in the national society. This is because our working class is exemplary in discipline, resolute in combat to fulfill revolutionary tasks, and determined to defend the party's political line and has a strong sense of solidarity with the fraternal peasants, intellectuals, patriots, and other strata of people.

Moreover, our working class possesses a lofty sense of solidarity with the international working class; this is for the sake of the successful implementation of the revolutionary cause of defending and building the nation.

The realities in our country's revolution clearly show that currently, with a Marxist-Leninist party leading a proletarian revolution and with the assistance full of spirit of proletarian internationalism given by Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean working class has every condition to fulfill its historic role and mission and be worthy of being the vanguard of the party's cause and ideals and of being a member of the international working class. [applause]

The Kampuchean fatherland has entrusted many heavy tasks on our working class. Although our working class is responsible for all kinds of tasks, its capabilities are still limited. However, with a genuine Marxist-Leninist party's leadership, our Kampuchean working class has developed continuously and has been able to respond to the current requirements of the fatherland. This is a source of great pride for the entire Kampuchean working class. [applause]

So far, through its activities carried out in the international arena in accordance with the party's foreign policy, the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions has made significant contributions to enhancing the PRK's prestige. As a member of the WFTU, it has assisted the movement of the international working class in the cause of the struggle for the interests of the world's working people, peace, independence, democracy, and socialism. [applause] It has voiced support for all the peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union and the statements made on 28 September, 27 October, and 29 November 1983 by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

We have firmly condemned the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary forces who have persisted on using Thai territory as shelter for the Pol Pot remnants and the Khmer reactionaries in order to send these traitors to sabotage the Kampuchean people's revolution. We have totally rejected the erroneous resolution on Kampuchea adopted by the 38th UN General Assembly. This is because Kampuchea belongs to the Kampuchean people who have their own legitimate government, and because the Vietnamese volunteers' presence in Kampuchea is in accordance with the sacred request of the entire Kampuchean people and with the agreement between the PRK and SRV. For this reason, no one has the right to interfere in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs. [applause]

Looking ahead, we, the entire Kampuchean working class, can see good prospects for our national construction. But, in the process of our advance, we still face complicated obstacles that must be surmounted in the restoration and expansion of our national economy. This is because there is no change in the perfidious maneuvers nurtured against our country and the three Indochinese countries by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, the tasks of the working class and the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions remain very heavy.

All members and cadres of the trade unions must understand and be well aware of your great honor and strive to temper yourselves so as to be worthy of being members of the working class. You must strive to eradicate all the vestiges and influence of the old societies which have left behind the state of weakness. You must get rid of individualism and narrow-minded patriotism, and to hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity by displaying it through the seething revolutionary movement launched throughout the country for the cause of the party's ideals. For this reason, in the firm building of the federation of the trade unions, it is imperative to build broad local trade unions and stimulate trade union cadres and members to launch activities actively to thoroughly disseminate the political line of the party and the circulars and resolutions of the party and state.

Only after all workers and personnel know and love their duties, tasks, and the right to mastery with the lofty spirit of revolutionary awareness can they perform outstanding feats for our party and state.

At the same time, I would like to urge all the party and state authorities at all levels, and the mass organizations to give both moral and material assistance to the building of trade unions to enable our federation of trade unions to advance further and to encourage our young workers and personnel to turn themselves into an advanced vanguard force; successors of the working class; a core of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association; and members of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union in all ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, hospitals, schools, communications and transport sites, ports, and agricultural sites. [applause]

May the militant solidarity of the working class of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries always advance firmly! [applause]

Chan Si Speech

BK080655 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Dec 83

[7 December Speech by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the opening of the First Congress of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions in Phnom Penh -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I have the honor to wholeheartedly hail the movement of the workers and personnel and the activities of the trade unions in our country. [applause]

As a worker who has been trained by the party, I am very proud of and have confidence in the strength of our national unity, internationalist solidarity, the worker-peasant alliance, and particularly the vanguard role of the working class in the cause of the revolution and in building and defending revolutionary power. The Council of Ministers has realized its greater task of building the ranks of the working class and the trade unions. [applause]

Our country's revolutionary tasks are heavy tasks for our working class. However, these are glorious tasks, and we must rapidly build and make the ranks of the working class develop there in terms of both quantity and quality so that they will carry out these historic tasks. To build the working class, we must think about building the trade unions. The trade unions must be built and entrusted with the right guaranteed by the state's law, thus turning the trade unions into active collaborators of the revolutionary power and strong support of the state led by the party of the proletariat.

The Council of Ministers will see to it that concrete memoranda on the framework of duties and relations between the state and trade unions are issued according to the situation in our country which is advancing step by step toward socialism. [applause]

KUFNCD SENDS GREETINGS ON LPDR ANNIVERSARY

BK070439 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 6 -- The National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland has greeted the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction on the eighth anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The message highlights the steady advance of the Lao people on the path of socialism and says that "the Kampuchean people are satisfied at the firm fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and everlasting cooperation between the two fronts and peoples, and among all the three Indochinese countries."

It expresses profound gratitude to the heroic Lao people for their material and moral support for the reconstruction and defence of Kampuchea, and wishes the Lao people still greater successes in building a prosperous socialist country.

'KAMPUCHEA' COMMENTS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA STABILITY

BK061550 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Dec 83

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Advancing Toward the Achievement of Building a Peaceful, Stable, and Cooperative Southeast Asian Region" -- date not given]

[Text] Recently the UN General Assembly opened a debate on the question of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia which was proposed by Vietnam and 14 other countries. This initiative and the constructive proposal, full of goodwill, was put forward by Vietnam and Laos at the 35th, 36th, and 37th sessions of the UN General Assembly. This year, to everyone's surprise, support for this view which stresses the necessity for dialogue between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia has increased. This event clearly shows a new stage in the development of the situation in Southeast Asia which the three Indochinese have long worked for with the aim of advancing the tendency toward dialogue for the benefit of peace and stability in the region.

It is true that problems in Southeast Asia primarily require cooperation and efforts by all states in the region to solve them based on the principle of equality and mutual respect for the benefit of both sides and without outside interference. As proposed by the conference of Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers in Phnom Penh on 20 July 1983, the destiny of peace in Southeast Asia rests in the hands of countries in Indochina and in ASEAN, which are representatives of the two important groups of countries in the region. That is why the three Indochinese countries have repeatedly appealed to the ASEAN countries to collaborate with them to reduce tension between the two groups of countries, advance toward negotiations -- bilateral or multilateral -- aimed at strengthening mutual understanding, and gradually solve every conflict between the two groups for the common benefit of all the peoples in Southeast Asia.

It is in this light that the reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries have been supported and discussed by many delegates. Over 140 addresses, which were made during the debate at the 38th UN General Assembly session, reflected the tendency toward dialogue to regularize tension in Southeast Asia. The outstanding point arising from that debate was the statement by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden which said the Australian Labor government pledges to provide its contribution toward the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and not to support plans to solve the so-called Kampuchean problem as proposed by the ASEAN countries.

The new stand of Australia on the Kampuchean problem greatly drew the world's attention to the good progress of the three Indochinese countries. Despite all Beijing's poisonous maneuvers to destroy and obstruct, the revolution of the three countries has moved forward in a firm path of stability. The all-sided successes of the PRK during the past almost 5 years -- in particular the success in destroying the desperate military nest of the reactionary Khmers near the Thai border in early 1983 and the split, squabble, and power struggle in their ranks -- have become a great obstacle for a number of countries, whether they are under the influence of Beijing or Washington, which expressed dissatisfaction with the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

This coalition is in fact the untimely-born child of collusion between the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces among the ASEAN countries; therefore it has no firm future.

Everyone knows the cause for the present tension in Southeast Asia and the world. It is the warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansion-hegemonism, and other reactionary forces which have lit and fueled the fire of war everywhere in the world to restore colonialism and regain the territory upon which they used to impose their yoke. In particular, in Southeast Asia, following the bitter defeat in Indochina -- especially in Vietnam -- both the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists have nurtured the criminal intention of avenging themselves against three Indochinese peoples.

Currently, the Beijing authorities have actively been involved in nurturing their out and out lackeys, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, including Sihanouk-Son-Sann, to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

The visit to Beijing last August by the Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces, Saiyut Koetphon, which followed the visit of Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Thailand, shows that Beijing continues to use Thai territory as a stepping stone to oppose the PRK. Along the northern border of the SRV and the LPDR, the Beijing authorities have amassed hundreds of thousands of troops to pressure Vietnam and Laos, infiltrate spies to carry out destructive activities in every field, and cause permanent tension.

As for the United States, it has made noises as though really having good will to contribute to peacefully solving the problems in the region, but in truth it is preparing to reuse the U.S. military bases on Thai territory, extend the U.S. military presence and military assistance in Thailand, and put pressure on them to mount recent joint Thai-U.S. military maneuvers. These are causes which have worsened tension in Southeast Asia and represent a serious threat to the security of all the countries in Indochina.

Therefore, to eliminate tension in Southeast Asia, first of all the external threat must be diverted from this region. The three Indochinese countries have shown their good will for peace and made efforts to create conditions to pave the way for dialogue with the ASEAN countries. This is a tendency which is most welcomed by many countries, including ASEAN public opinion.

However, it is regrettable that this tendency toward dialogue is being ruined by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and a number of reactionaries in the region which have sought every means to push a number of ASEAN reactionary leading circles to implement a policy opposing the three Indochinese countries, provoking confrontation which has no benefit for peace, security, and stability.

The Beijing propaganda machine continues to exaggerate and slander the outdated idea of the Vietnamese volunteer army which is carrying out proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea at the sacred request of the Kampuchean people. It is trying to provoke and break the relations of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, and earn a political living out of creating the most troubling atmosphere.

The fact is, as we have said many times, the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Kampuchea does not threaten the security of the region. For more than 4 years, the Vietnamese Army has never violated or committed aggression against Thailand's territorial integrity. Therefore, to advance toward achieving the establishment of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, the two groups of countries in the region must necessarily accept the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit meeting on the situation in Southeast Asia as the basis for negotiations between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries.

It is very regrettable that this year, as in previous years, the UN General Assembly in the end still cannot adopt any resolution to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia, apart from only agreeing to include this question on the agenda of next year's 39th session. This is because most of the shares in this international body are under the influence of U.S. imperialism and under pressure from the Beijing hegemonists who took advantage of them by using the UN platform to block the tendency toward dialogue between the countries in Southeast Asia.

However, it is undeniable that the good-will proposals of the Indochinese countries have, from day to day, exerted strong influence on the world and received increasing and vigorous support from many countries and peace-loving public opinion throughout the world. Peace, stability, and cooperation are basic demands and reasonable proposals of the peoples in all countries in Southeast Asia.

PEN SOVAN RETURNS TO PHNOM PENH FROM USSR

OW071341 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 7 (AFP) -- Former Kampuchean Premier Pen Sovan has returned to Phnom Penh after a year in the Soviet Union in a move that could mean greater Soviet influence in the battered country, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported today. The Hong Kong-based magazine said that Mr Pen Sovan, stripped of his posts as premier and secretary-general of the People's Revolutionary Party in 1981, has not been officially rehabilitated. But it said in an unsourced report that Mr Pen Sovan was being consulted periodically by senior Kampuchean leaders, including Heng Samrin, president of the government installed by Vietnamese-led troops in January 1979.

The review said that while ill health was the official reason for Mr Pen Sovan leaving his posts, the trigger appeared to be more his ultra-nationalist stance towards the Vietnamese, his close ties with Moscow and abrasive personal style.

The Kremlin was displeased with Mr Pen Sovan's sudden fall and took the Kampuchean under its wing, the review said. The magazine concluded that Mr Pen Sovan's return to Phnom Penh could mean, among other things, greater Soviet influence over Kampuchean, possibly at the expense of Hanoi, which has an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops in the country.

SIHANOUK PROTESTS STEM GUERRILLAS' INFIGHTING

BK080758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 8 Dec 83

[By Joseph de Rienzo]

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Stern words from Prince Norodom Sihanouk have stemmed murderous infighting as anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean guerrillas do their best to derail Hanoi's expected dry season offensive, a son of the Kampuchean resistance leader has said here.

Prince Norodom Ranaridh told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday that Prince Sihanouk had strongly protested to Khieu Samphan over Khmer Rouge attacks on non-communist guerrilla factions linked in the U.N.-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). Khieu Samphan, the coalition's vice president in charge of foreign affairs, received the unbraiding at the U.N. General Assembly in New York (?in September), according to Prince Ranaridh.

The former French university professor said neither the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) nor the Sihanoukist National Army (SNA) had reported further clashes with Khmer Rouge guerrillas. A source close to the SNA said Prince Sihanouk had demanded that families of SNA guerrillas killed during Khmer Rouge attacks in August be compensated by the CGDK and that each faction be allowed unrestricted contact with Kampuchean civilians in the country's interior.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge have more than 30,000 guerrillas operating from sanctuaries near the Thai border in west, northwest and northern Kampuchea. The KPNLF claims 11,000, mostly in the northwest. The Moulinaka, Khleang Moeung and FUNCINPEC units of the SNA claim more than 50,000.

Prince Ranaridh confirmed that the Sihanoukists had initiated a series of attacks 10 to 20 kms (6 to 12 miles) deep inside Kampuchea this week to disrupt Vietnamese plans for a dry season offensive. SNA forces are concentrated at Ta Tum opposite Thailand's Surin Province, 330 km (198 miles) northeast of here. But Prince Ranaridh added that Ta Tum was more vulnerable than other resistance bases. It is located on high ground in the Dang Rek Mountain range. Their main concern is Vietnamese 105 and 130 mm artillery -- tanks cannot reach in, say military experts who expect a Vietnamese drive early in the new year.

Prince Ranaridh said this week's attacks were to sabotage supply lines of units of Vietnam's 150,000 to 170,000-strong expedition corps arrayed opposite Ta Tum and prevent emplacement of artillery yet to be moved up since the end of the rainy season. He said the SNA had engaged in "very violent" clashes with the Vietnamese during the past two days.

KPNLF sources said this week they were also making preemptive strikes to try to prevent Hanoi's Kampuchean-based war machine from unleashing its full brunt on the resistance this dry season.

A press release issued here said KPNLF guerrillas seized a strategic Vietnamese position at Phuv Thamei December 4 in Oddar Meanchey Province while simultaneously conducting diversionary raids at Phum Doeur, Phum Otas and Thmar Puok in neighbouring Battambang Province.

The prince said SNA and KPNLF military commanders met monthly to coordinate operations and that they had already undertaken parallel attacks during the past two months. He said he was also in contact with Khmer Rouge Defence Representative Son Sann. His aim is to pin down as much of Vietnam's forces as possible through as many simultaneous strikes possible. Vietnam has moved 8,000 men -- mostly northerners -- through Laos to take up positions opposite the SNA headquarters, he said.

Prince Ranaridh said the CGDK entertained no illusions about defeating the Vietnamese Army militarily. But coalition forces will continue to harass Hanoi's troops and Phnom Penh government allies, seek increased foreign material and diplomatic support and try to channel dissatisfaction of civilians in the interior against the Vietnamese.

He said he was concerned over the pace of the "Vietnamese colonisation" of Kampuchea, which Hanoi and Phnom Penh deny. "Time is pressing.... If Hanoi waits five years and suddenly says they agree to U.N. supervised elections in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese (settlers) will be voting Prince Ranaridh said.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES SOVIET VETERANS

BK071534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] On the morning of 6 December, Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received a courtesy call from the delegation of the Soviet Committee for War Veterans headed by Lieutenant General Katichkin, chairman of the Moscow Committee for War Veterans. Accompanying the delegation was Bounngang Sakounsouk, vice chairman of the State Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans.

During the courtesy call, Sali Vongkhamhao highly valued the visit to the LPDR by the delegation, which has encouraged its Lao counterpart to carry out its work with full confidence. He also expressed profound gratitude to the great Soviet party, state, and people for constantly rendering material and moral support and assistance as well as lessons in many fields to the Lao party, state, and people. At the same time, he told the guests that the LPRP Central Committee always encourages the entire party, army, and Lao people to further strengthen their solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

Lt Gen Katichkin extended warm congratulations and salutations to the Lao party and state leaders and to the Lao people on the occasion of the 8th founding anniversary of the LPDR. He also informed the vice chairman of the success of his visit to our country. During the cordial conversation, the host and the guests also exchanged views on the rising tensions in the international situation resulting from the implementation of the adventurous warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists and their allies by beginning to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries, thus pushing the world toward nuclear war and seriously threatening the survival of mankind and world peace.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP LEAVES FOR MOSCOW MEETING

BK080305 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 December, a delegation of the LPRP Central Committee led by Comrade Saman Vignaket, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and chief of the Central Organizing Committee, left Vientiane for the Soviet Union to attend a conference on international issues and ideological work to be held in Moscow on 9 December by the secretariats of the fraternal Socialist Party Central Committees.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Party and State Control Commission, and Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs, together with other deputy ministers and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, was also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

NATIONAL TELEVISION INAUGURATED DECEMBER 1

BK031412 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao National Television was inaugurated here on December 1st. At the initial stage, it, as from the date, will broadcast its programmes twice a week in colour and black and white.

During its first phase, only PAL system will be used, but later both PAL and SECAM systems will be used and finally mainly SECAM systems will be employed. The Lao TV Channel 8 will broadcast its programmes starting from 7 P.M.

The opening ceremony was attended by Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly. High ranking party and state officials and the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organisations to Laos were also on hand. The delegation of the Vietnamese TV led by its editor-in-chief was also present at the opening.

After having heard the report of the responsible of the TV construction committee, Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, delivered the inaugural speech by saying: The inauguration of the Lao national television today is a matter of great pleasure for the entire Lao people, employees, cadres and particularly for the Lao media workers. The workers in the field of mass media should be very proud of this new noble but difficult responsibility entrusted in them.

Along with the birth of the Lao television, he added, the Lao media workers have acquired acquitted a new and important colleague who will actively step forward with them in fulfilling the political task assigned by the party and state for the defence and construction of their socialist fatherland and in the introduction of the new cultural life to the Lao multi-national people.

On this occasion, on behalf of the employees, and cadres of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, he expressed gratitude to the party and government for having provided all the facilities to achieve this important task, and deeply thanked all friends, ministries from the central to regional levels for their cooperation and support given in the work of the Lao television founding.

He also expressed deep thanks of the comrades of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries for assistance and support.

S. Lavansai then addressed the attendance noting that: The national TV station is an important means of mass-media of the party and state which represents efficient propaganda tool serving the mass. Hence the station should firmly adhere to principles of the party, state and manifests the combatant, popular nature along with beautiful and pure national heritage. The station should timely and clearly propagate, mobilise and popularize the correct domestic and foreign policies of the party and state. And resolutely, the station must reveal the devious nature of the enemies, mobilise the people to participate in emulation movement of national socialist defence and building [and], at the same time, provide the people with new culture, he stressed. S. Lovansai, then cut the ribbon and officially declared the opening of the Lao national TV.

The Lao TV, at the preliminary step, will include in its broadcast:

- Programs for very young children.
- Programs on international situations.
- Arts and cultural programs.
- Programs on domestic news.
- Sports programs.
- Movies.

PREM HOLDS TALKS WITH CHINA'S CHEN MUHUA

BK080916 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning held talks with Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mrs Chen Muhua, and her nine-member delegation at Government House.

Gen Prem said the Chinese delegation had expressed interest in investing in a potash project here. The delegation had met and talked with Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek about trade between the two countries.

Mrs Chen also conveyed to Gen Prem best wishes from Chinese leaders who invited him to visit China again.

PAPER COMMENTS ON HAYDEN REMARKS ON LAOS

BK030302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "No One Can 'Accept' Vietnam in Laos"]

[Text] Australia's Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, it seems to us, may have stepped in it again. Just days after Australia and ASEAN patched up their fairly trivial misunderstanding over Kampuchea, Mr Hayden has spoken on Indochina once again. This time, speaking on Laos, the Australian minister noted that in his opinion Vietnamese troops were in Laos because they had been invited there by Vientiane and that other nations in the area accepted their presence. According to news reports from Canberra, Mr Hayden told Parliament this: "There's no problem about the Vietnamese troops being in Laos and there's no dispute in the region so far as I am aware. They are there by invitation of the Government of Laos and that is accepted by the governments of the region."

The very real problems in Laos have of course gathered far less publicity and generated far less emotion than the blatant bletzbrig offensive which Hanoi used to subjugate Kampuchea. Indeed, the Kampuchean invasion tended to push the troublesome but more low-keyed problem of Laos into the background. This of course suited Hanoi's purposes admirably. It wormed its officials into virtually every part of Laotian life. Its 50,000 troops stationed and fighting in Laos were, relatively, unnoticed beside the 200,000 and more in Kampuchea.

The fact that Kampuchea is a priority issue does not mean that there is no problem in Laos. It does not mean that we can accept the overt and covert controlling of one nation -- Laos -- by another -- Vietnam. The Laotian revolution is referred to as "gentle" and "nice" by the cliché-minded. But we do not and cannot forget that the lack of brutality in Laos is more than compensated for by an insidious Vietnamese takeover and control of a huge part of the administration of that country.

Our relations with Laos itself are good and getting better. We live with the presence of Vietnamese troops and "advisers" in Laos. But we do not "accept" this as a principle.

BRIEFS

TIES WITH SAN MARINO -- The Thai Cabinet yesterday approved the establishment of diplomatic relations at consular level with San Marino, a government spokesman said. The Thai Embassy in Rome will appoint the consul who will live there. San Marino, an enclave in Italy, is the world's smallest republic, next to Nauru. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Nov 83 p 32 BK]

SOVIET ENGINEERS DECORATED FOR WORK IN SRV

OW010819 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1 -- Nguyen Van Quang, charge d'Affaires a.i. of Vietnam in the Soviet Union, conferred in Moscow Wednesday five Labour Orders, Second Class; three Labour Orders, Third Class; nine Friendship Orders; and one Friendship Medal on Soviet specialists who had helped Vietnam in national development.

On behalf of the recipients, S.S. Nalyvaychenko, chief of the Soviet engineers' group which had helped Vietnam build the Bim Son cement works, thanked Vietnam for its high appreciation of the Soviet specialists' contributions to its socialist construction. He said he would join his colleagues in doing all they could to promote the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

SOVIET ENVOY AWARDS FREINDSHIP MEDAL TO XUAN THUY

OW071053 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 6 -- Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, accredited by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., conferred here this evening the Order of Friendship Among Peoples on Xuan Thuy, ex-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, in acknowledgment of his great contributions to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Xuan Thuy is at present vice-president of the National Assembly and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front (V.F.F.).

The conferment ceremony was attended by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the C.C. of the V.F.F.; Nguyen Vinh member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Tran Dang Khoa, Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice-presidents of the association; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its international department; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and Ha Van Lau, vice minister of foreign affairs.

In his acceptance speech Xuan Thuy praised the indefectible [as received] friendship between the two peoples and thanked the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries for thier solidarity, friendship and cooperation. He took this opportunity to reaffirm the Vietnamese people's unqualified support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially the recent statement of Yu. V. Andropov on measures to defend the security of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community.

ACCORD ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION SIGNED WITH USSR

OW070847 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 7 -- An agreement on cooperation in vegetable and fruit production and export was signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Moscow Tuesday. Signatories were Hoang Trong Dai and N.G. Osipov, vice-ministers of foreign trade of Vietnam and the Soviet Union respectively.

Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will grant Vietnam a long-term loan with preferential terms. This will enable the latter to import materials and equipment used in producing, processing, delivering and preserving vegetables and fruit, and to increase the volume and variety of farm produce to be exported to the Soviet Union in the years ahead.

VIETNAM CELEBRATES LAO NATIONAL DAY

Party, State Leaders Greetings

OW021031 Hanoi VNA in English 0928 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent their warmest greetings to their Lao counterparts on the 8th national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (December 2).

The message is addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; president of the Council of State Truong Chinh; chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the L.P.D.R. and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly.

The message says:

"Over the past eight years, under the correct leadership of the L.P.R.P. headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people of various nationalities, upholding the banner of peace, national independence and socialism, have striven courageously overcome all difficulties and trials and recorded big achievements in the cause of national construction and defence, thus making worthy contributions to strengthening the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and defending peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The L.P.D.R. is enjoying an ever higher prestige in the international arena.

"With boundless joy and confidence, the Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Lao fraternal people new and still bigger successes in implementing the resolutions of the third congress of the Lao People's revolutionary party to take the Lao revolution steadily forward in order to build a new and happy life in Laos, defeat all schemes of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces."

The message goes on:

"We greatly rejoice over the new and very fine development of the special relationship between our two countries. The militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation, which has bound the two peoples in their prolonged revolutionary struggle in the past, is demonstrating its great vitality and strength and constituting a prime factor guaranteeing the success of the cause of socialist construction and the defence of the independence and freedom of each country.

Following the instructions of the great president Ho Chi Minh, and acting in the spirit of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the statement of the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane in February 1983, the Vietnamese people are determined to do their best to constantly consolidate and develop the Vietnamese-Lao special relationship and the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, for the sake of national construction and defence in each country, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and for the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Hanoi Youths, Provincial Activities

OW021913 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 2 -- More than 1,000 Hanoi youths gathered for a song and dance evening here today in honour of the 8th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Representatives of the Hanoi party and people's committees, the Vietnam-Laos friendship association, and mass organisations, attended the soiree. Staff members of the Lao Embassy and more than 500 Lao students in Hanoi were also present.

The program is dedicated to the time-honoured friendship between the two fraternal peoples in building and defending their countries. Meetings have been organized in the northern province of Lai Chau and the southern province of Phu Khanh marking the Lao national day.

Addressing the meeting of more than 600 inhabitants of Lai Chau, Giang A Pao, deputy-secretary of the party committee, and chairman of the people's committee, of the province, warmly welcomed the major achievements of the Lao people in the past eight years. He expressed the local people's promise to further promote their cooperation with the assistance to their sister province of Phongsaly in Laos in designing and building a number of industrial, irrigation, communications and transport and health projects.

On this occasion, representatives of the party committee and the branches of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, of Quang Nam-danang Province, have come to the Lao representation office in Da Nang town to congratulate the Lao officials on the 8th national day of their country.

NHAN DAN Praises Lao Success

BK021530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[2 December NHAN DAN editorial: "Warmly Greet the Fraternal Lao People's Great Successes"]

[Text] Today, the Lao people commemorate their eighth glorious national day. On 2 December 1975, under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people brought their armed political uprising to total victory. The Lao People's National Congress solemnly announced the abolition of U.S. neocolonialism and the feudal regime to establish the Lao People's Democratic Republic. This was an historic event of paramount significance and a marvelous victory for the Lao revolution. It opened a new era for the Lao people: an era of independence, freedom, and socialism.

Our people are elated at and warmly welcome the fraternal Lao people's great achievements over the past 8 years in surmounting countless difficulties and hardships to advance steadily. Large yet thinly populated, Laos is advancing toward socialism from an agricultural economy that still relies on too many natural conditions. Devastated by war, it further has to cope with a very dangerous and cruel enemy, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and regional reactionary forces to unceasingly oppose and sabotage the Lao revolution and the three Indochinese countries' bloc of solidarity.

The Lao people of all nationalities have courageously foiled many of the plots by Beijing and Washington and their henchmen. They have consolidated and developed their political and armed revolutionary forces, firmly defended the LPDR, restored and developed the economy, gradually improved their livelihood, and profoundly changed the face of Lao society.

From having to import 70,000-100,000 metric tons of rice annually, Laos has radically solved its food problem. There are some 2,000 or more agricultural cooperatives throughout the country which cultivate more than 400,000 hectares of ricefields and 300,000 hectares of upland fields. In 1982, it harvested 1.2 million metric tons of 10th-month rice, increasing the average per capital grain ration to 350 kg. Although hit by severe drought this year, it is forecast that the harvest will be approximately the same as last year.

Laos has 2.7 million domestic animals, including 1.4 million head of cattle and buffalo. Hundreds of factories and machine workshops have been restored, expanded, or built anew. Its state-owned trade network has expanded to the districts. Its annual exports have constantly increased. Its cultural, public health, and educational tasks have progressed well. Of its 16 provinces, 13 have eradicated illiteracy.

In the 1982-83 school year, the country had 700,000 students at all levels, an increase of 6.14 percent over the preceding year. Its public health network has extended to villages and hamlets to care for the people's health. The first 5-year 1981-1985 plan promises to be a success.

In foreign policy, the LPDR has made great contributions to strengthening the three Indochinese countries' solidarity; to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia; and to the common struggle of the Soviet Union, other countries in the socialist community, and the world's people as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The LPDR's international prestige has constantly risen. The beautiful socialist realities are being gradually asserted on Lao territory. The decisive factor for all these successes of the Lao people lies in the correct and firm leadership of the LPRP, an authentic Marxist-Leninist vanguard headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane.

The LPRP quickly denounced the Beijing reactionaries as the dangerous enemy of the Lao revolution right after they openly colluded with the U.S. imperialists. The party has set forth two strategic tasks -- to proceed from the realistic situation in Laos to defend and to build socialist Laos.

The LPRP is constantly being consolidated politically, ideologically, and organizationally. It has enjoyed increasingly greater prestige among the people. Uniting around their party, the mass organizations and all the Lao people of various nationalities have created a strong bloc of national solidarity, which cannot be broken, to advance the country.

The LPRP has always stressed the need to consolidate the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and to unite closely with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, making the Laos-Vietnam special relationship a main aspect in the education of the entire party and people.

Vietnam and Laos are closely attached. They have shared weal and woe and the same fate in the struggle for survival and development against the aggression and sabotage by all kinds of enemies from French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists to Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The two nations have protected, helped, and assisted each other by pooling their efforts in the struggle to defend the independence and freedom of their own nations and other fraternal nations. With the spirit of sharing each grain of rice and each vegetable stalk, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples have always sided with each other to advance the revolution of the two nations from one victory to another.

Developing the traditions of militant solidarity in the past half century and more, the Vietnam-Laos special relationship and comprehensive cooperation has developed very well and has been consolidated more firmly than ever before.

Both nations together with the fraternal Kampuchean nation have no other more earnest aspiration than to build their own countries in peace toward a happy and plentiful life and to have friendly relations with other countries for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

However, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, out of their reactionary nature and cruel ambition to annex the three Indochinese countries, have colluded with the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, and other reactionary forces to intensively carry out their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and Laos, scheming to separate Laos from Vietnam through very cruel and subtle maneuvers and undermining the invincible solidarity of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The unchanged hostile policy, reactionary strategy, and tactics of the Beijing reactionary forces toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are the root of the present threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In such a situation, the special Vietnam-Laos relationship based on the Vietnam-Laos treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation and the statement of the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea summit conference in Vientiane, is a factor of paramount importance to ensure success for socialist construction and the defense of independence and freedom of each country.

From generation to generation, our people will always contribute everything to cultivating and defending this sacred militant solidarity. The position and strength of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is now more powerful than ever before. The revolutionary situation in the three countries is unprecedentedly fine. The Beijing reactionaries and their henchmen are now in a weak and passive position. They will certainly sustain even heavier defeats.

On the occasion of Laos' national day, our people warmly wish the Lao people of all nationalities new and even more glorious successes in implementing the LPRP's third congress resolutions and hope they will steadily advance in building and defending their socialist fatherland.

We are aware of the wholehearted support from the Lao people of all nationalities for the Vietnamese revolution given thus far, and we are profoundly grateful for it.

May the special Vietnam-Laos relationship be everlasting and firm like the Truong Son Mountain Range! May the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation be increasingly consolidated and developed in the interests of the people of each country and the socialist community and for the sake of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

SRV-KAMPUCHEA BEGIN 'MONTH OF FRIENDSHIP' IN HANOI

OW070931 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 6 -- A meeting was held here tonight to open the "Month of Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship" in honour of the 5th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (January 7). It was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association (V.K.F.A.) and its branch organization in Hanoi, and the Hanoi branch of the Vietnam Fatherland Front (V.F.F.).

The meeting was attended by Prof Hoang Minh Giam, president of the presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and presidium member of the V.F.F. Central Committee; Pham Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the international department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and vice-president of the V.K.F.A.; Pham Hao, vice-president of the Vietnam Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea; Tran Tan, alternate member of the C.P.V. C.C. and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Prof Pham Khac Quang, president of the Hanoi branch of the V.F.F.; and representatives of public offices and mass organizations.

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were present at the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Pham Hoang Oanh, member of the Hanoi Party committee and president of the Hanoi branch of V.K.F.A., brought out the major achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past five years in national construction and defence. She said that the "Month of Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship" was launched throughout Vietnam with the aim of strengthening the militant solidarity and special friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran thanked the Vietnamese people deeply for this gesture which he said was yet another fine manifestation of the time-honoured and special friendship between the two peoples. He said that the achievements made by the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation as well as their efforts in reconstruction were inseparable from the Vietnamese people's strong support and assistance in the spirit of fraternity and noble internationalism.

VFF's Greetings to KUFNCD

OW080855 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 8 -- The Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee has extended its warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence on its fifth anniversary.

The congratulatory message says: "Five years ago, in the high tide of the revolutionary forces' uprising sweeping the country, on December 2, 1978 the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation came into being, rallying broad masses of the Kampuchean people to fight and topple the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, stooge of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who had plunged the land of Angkor in a sea of blood.

"By closely uniting around the national salvation banner of the front, harmoniously coordinating with the Vietnamese people and army, and enjoying the support of the progressive forces throughout the world, the Kampuchean people of different social strata unleashed stormy offensives, made the historic exploits of January 7, 1979, abolished the genocidal holocaust, established the People's Democratic regime, and regained their genuine right to be master of their own destiny."

After reviewing the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary party of Kampuchea (P.R.P.K.) in various fields over the past five years, the message says: "On the occasion of the anniversary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, now the United Front for National Construction and the Defence of the Kampuchean Motherland, the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean revolution and the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation, and in honour of the current month for Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, on behalf of the Vietnamese people of all walks of life, reiterates their unswerving position of defending and strengthening the traditional untainted solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, constantly consolidating and strengthening the special relationship and special relationship and militant alliance between the three countries, and the determination to thwart all plots and namely the Chinese expansionists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces."

Friendship Month Article

BK071640 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 7 -- The Hanoi press today gives frontpage treatment to an article in honour of the just begun Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Month held throughout Vietnam to mark the 5th anniversary of Kampuchea's liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime (Jan. 7). The author is Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

After reviewing the inspiring exploits of the Kampuchean people in their rebirth during the past ten years [as received] Phan Trong Tue wrote: The People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, which had been a member of the former Indochinese Communist Party and was seriously disrupted by the Pol Pot reactionaries has gradually been restored and reorganized into a new-type party, a truly Marxist-Leninist party. The fourth party congress held in May 1981 set forth a creative and correct guideline for defending and building the new Kampuchea with the view in its mighty advance on the revolutionary path.

He went on: The Jan 7, 1979 triumph of the Kampuchean revolution has restored the time-honoured solidarity ties between Vietnam and Kampuchea which were severed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan reactionaries. It has also restored the special alliance among the three Indochinese countries, a prime factor guaranteeing the victory of each country as well as peace and stability in the region and in Southeast Asia.

He continued: The tradition of friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea, which was built at the price of blood in the struggle against the common enemies for independence and freedom, has long become a special relation. After the overthrow of the Pol Pot reactionaries and the founding of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, this special relation has been further consolidated and developed more and more fruitfully.

Shortly after the January 7, 1979 victory, the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace and cooperation was signed on February 18, 1979.

By virtue of this treaty and prompted by the party's guideline on the militant alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea, many Vietnamese combatants, cadres and experts readily went to Kampuchea, and have devoted all their energy and strength and the finest years of their life to the Kampuchean revolution, sparing not even their blood and considering this as Kampuchea's cause as one of their own country.

Phan Trong Tue quoted the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea as saying: ... Solidarity and cooperation in all fields with Vietnam and Laos constitutes a strategic thought of our party, an objective historical demand, a question determining the future destiny of Kampuchea, a pure revolutionary sentiment and the firm position of the new Kampuchea.

Phan Trong Tue also quoted Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the PRPK C.C. as declaring at Vietnam's fifth party congress:

For our whole party and people, and the world Vietnam is very sacred. Vietnam means revolutionary heroism, Vietnam is synonymous with proletarian internationalism, Vietnam means purity of soul, loyalty in friendship, unity and noble sacrifice. Vietnam's contribution will forever be embedded in the heart of each Kampuchean patriot in the present and future generations as well.

For their part, Phan Trong Tue concluded, in the fight against the common enemies, the Vietnamese people will never forget the great, valuable and devoted support and assistance of the P.R.P.K. and of the fraternal Kampuchean people to their revolutionary cause.

CUBAN RECEIVES VIETNAM'S FRIENDSHIP ORDER

OW010843 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1 -- A ceremony was held in Havana Tuesday to confer Vietnam's Friendship Order on J.M. Oropasa, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and head of its international department.

Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Luong presented the order to J.M. Oropesa, who had made active contributions to the Cuban people's movement in support of the Vietnamese People's revolutionary cause.

Present on the occasion were Bene Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Party Central Committee and president of the Institute of Friendship With Other Peoples and of the Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, Faure Chomon, member of the party Central Committee and Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam and other officials.

Speaking at the ceremony, J.M. Oropesa thanked the Vietnamese party, state and people for the decoration, he said that like in the hard years of the past war, today our two peoples are closely bound to each other by their militant solidarity and mutual support in face of the aggressive threats by imperialism and other reactionary forces.

NEW SRV ENVOY TO BANGLADESH PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW011221 Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 30 -- "The Bangladesh people admire the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle for national independence and their achievements in national construction and always retain fine impressions of them," said President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Chowdhury. He made the remark while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Bangladesh Phan Minh Dien recently, who presented his credentials to him.

The president of Bangladesh pointed to the necessity for the two countries to promote their cooperation and mutual assistance, and expressed the wish for greater achievements to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

HANOI OFFICIAL CONVICTED OF CORRUPTION

BK071540 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 7 (AFP) -- An official in the Hanoi municipal labour office was sentenced to two and a half years in prison for corruption and substitution of dossiers, a municipal government newspaper here said today.

The HANOI MOI said that the official, charged with planning the departure of young Vietnamese chosen to work under contracts in Eastern Europe -- the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria -- had accepted 6,000 dong (6,000 dollars) [as received] to alter and make substitutions in the list of participants.

The date of the incident was not given and the total number of the participants was unknown. Their travel abroad is considered a "privilege" not a punishment, according to a top official.

The person who offered the bribe was also jailed for two and a half years, the paper said.

BRIEFS

CARS TO KAMPUCHEA -- Hanoi VNA December 5 -- The car repair factory No 1 in Ho Chi Minh City has built and delivered to Kampuchea 32 seat tourist car ordered by the Kampuchean Ministry of Finance. This is the first tourist car build for Kampuchea under a cooperation programme between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 5 Dec 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE FACES CENSURE MOTION OVER FORMER MINISTER

BK071012 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, faced a censure motion in Parliament today for having supported the return of the former special minister of state, Mr Young, to the ministry.

Mr Young resigned as special minister of state last July after revealing that he had passed to friends confidential information about the impending expulsion of the Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov. However, the report of the Hope royal commission on the so-called Combe-Ivanov affair tabled yesterday found that even though Mr Young had acted improperly, there was no evidence that national security had been damaged.

The opposition leader, Mr Peacock, used the censure motion debate to accuse Mr Hawke of failing to set the proper standard of ministerial behavior. He told parliament nothing could justify Mr Young's return to the ministry, saying Mr Young had breached national security and misled Parliament. He said an ordinary Australian could have gone to jail for what Mr Young had done. The censure motion was defeated along party lines.

POSSIBILITY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON UK SHIP RAISED

BK080909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The federal opposition has claimed that the government has refused to allow the British aircraft carrier Invincible permission to use the dry dock at Garden Island in Sydney because the ship might be carrying nuclear weapons. The Invincible has berthed in Sydney on a good-will visit.

The opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, claimed the government had told the British Navy 2 weeks ago that Invincible could use the dock, but he said there were now reports that the minister for defense, Mr Scholes, had reversed the decision after the British had refused to say whether nuclear weapons were on board.

Mr Scholes replied he had discussed the visit of the aircraft carrier with the British high commissioner, but the details were private. He said the high commissioner had told him last week that due to operational reasons the Invincible would no longer be docked in Australia.

The defense minister added that the Australian Government was totally opposed to the presence of nuclear weapons on Australian soil.

NEW ZEALANDMELBOURNE REPORTS FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST ON MURUROA

BK070426 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] France is reported to have carried out another nuclear test blast at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

A New Zealand Government seismologist, Dr Warwick Smith, said in Wellington that the blast with an estimated yield of 6 kilotons was picked up at a measuring station in Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. It was the sixth and smallest nuclear test by the French at Mururoa this year and comes just 6 weeks after a visit to the area by a joint Australian-New Zealand scientific team. Since June 1975, France has exploded 58 detached tests on the atoll.

MALAYSIASPRATLY ISLAND DISPUTE WITH SRV TO BE RESOLVED

BK071445 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Malaysia and Vietnam have agreed to resolve the issue of the contested Spratly Island off Amboyna Cay peacefully. The Malaysian deputy foreign minister said agreement was reached at a meeting between the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, and his Vietnamese counterpart in New York in October.

Vietnam has occupied the Amboyna Cay island, about 150 km south of Sabah, since 1978. It is believed to have rich oil potential. Malaysia had protested earlier over the occupation.

MAHATHIR PREPARED TO MEET RULERS ON AMENDMENT

BK081228 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said he is prepared to meet the rulers, if necessary, to resolve the current impasse over the constitutional amendment issue. He has, however, not received an invitation from their royal highnesses over the matter. The prime minister told this to newsmen after addressing some 100,000 supporters in Batu Pahat. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he believes the rulers are considering the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] proposals put forward during the recent meeting at Istana Bukit Kahyangan in Shah Alam.

According to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, there are signs that the matter can be resolved. He confirmed that he had received a note from the rulers through an official third party, regarding the proposals put forward by UMNO. UMNO is prepared to change the wording in the amendment. He pointed out that the principle rule will be the same, and the changes will not materially affect the substance in the amendment. This is because of the basic fact that the country is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy.

Earlier when addressing the huge crowd, the prime minister said 80 percent of the members in the Dewan Rakyat [Parliament] support the amendment to the Constitution. The decision by members of parliament to pass the constitutional amendment should be accepted and given due recognition. To reject the decision, which was supported by four-fifths of the MP's, will be tantamount to not recognizing the interests of those represented by the parliamentarians.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam has singled out seven Cabinet ministers who have been actively helping the government on the constitutional amendment issue. They are Datuk Abdulah Ahmad Badawi, Datuk Sri Adib Adam, Encik Anwar Ibrahim, Datuk Rais Yatim, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, Datuk Sanusi Junid, and Datuk Shahrir Samad. Speaking at the mammoth gathering in Batu Pahat, he told the supporters that UMNO fully supports Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's leadership.

A BERNAMA report said His Majesty The Yang Dipertuan Agung [Paramount Ruler] will hold a meeting with the rulers at Istana Negara [State Palace] in Kuala Lumpur on Sunday to discuss the issue over the Constitution amendment.

MARCOS REJECTS EDUCATION CHIEF'S RESIGNATION

HK080034 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The president yesterday rejected the resignation of Education Minister Onofre Corpuz and told him to continue his vital task of overhauling the educational system. The chief executive explained that Corpuz is needed to complete the reorganization of the educational system, which he said Corpuz himself had recommended as chairman of the Committee on Education. The president said he has an agreement with Corpuz for the latter to see through the implementation of the educational system reform program.

Meanwhile the president said he intended to call a meeting of leaders to find a replacement for Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, whose health has reportedly deteriorated. The president mentioned as possible candidates for the position Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino, whom Romulo has recommended to replace him; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Emmanuel Pelaez; Labor Minister Blas Ople; and Minister Corpuz himself. The president also said he has not discounted the possibility that he will pick an insider in the Foreign Ministry to replace Romulo.

TESTIMONY IN AQUINO SHOOTING INQUIRY CONTINUES

Aquino's Brother Details Scene

OW071210 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 7 (AFP) -- A brother of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino today said two Filipino eyewitnesses told him his brother was shot from behind by a soldier after another trooper behind "give him a blow or some kind of karate chop."

Agapito Aquino, 44, also told a press conference here that President Ferdinand Marcos was "the number one mastermind suspect" in the Aquino assassination, and that Filipino witnesses would only come out when Mr Marcos was no longer in power.

Former Senator Aquino, 50, the president's political archrival, was shot August 21 after military escorts took him down an emergency stairway leading to the Manila Airport tarmac minutes after he flew home from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States. Authorities said communist insurgents were responsible for the murder, while the Aquino family and opposition leaders blame the Marcos administration.

The younger Aquino, in possibly the most forthright and detailed statement on the circumstances of the murder by a family member since August 21, said he was informed by the witnesses that his brother was shot on the stairs two or three steps before he could reach the tarmac. He said the witnesses saw two escorts in front of his brother, while the two who delivered the blow, or possibly a shove, and the fatal gunshot followed close behind.

He said he had the names of 11 witnesses, five of them foreigners, with identical accounts. The Filipino witnesses would only tell the public what they saw if President Ferdinand Marcos was no longer in power, he added. "I promised not to mention anything about them, but I have said I will have to say something about this," Mr Aquino said. He only described the witnesses as "quite close" to the scene of the murder.

"What (?witnesses) are (?saying) clearly is that Galman was not the assassin," he stressed, referring to the official version that ex-convict Rolando Galman shot Mr Aquino in a mission for communist insurgents before killed himself in a hail of gunfire from the escorts.

The witnesses ducked for cover after the first shot, so they have not mentioned anything about Mr Galman, he added. Mr Galman allegedly breached airport security using an airline employee's uniform and a lost security pass. Mr Aquino said there was a "continuous coverup of the incident, and that an ongoing investigation by a board formed by Mr Marcos last October "is merely to confirm what the president has already said in public ...that there was an assassin, that he is a Communist, which we absolutely don't believe."

He refused to identify or describe the witnesses, saying "they refuse to come out right now, but they promise to come out when there is a change of government or if Marcos resigns."

Experts Unable To Trace Bullet

OW072142 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] An NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] ballistics expert, testifying this afternoon before the Agrava Board, admitted he could not conclusively trace the bullet fragments found in the head of the late former Senator Aquino to the gun suspected as the weapon used by the alleged assassin Rolando Galman. More on this from David Nye.

[Begin video recording] [Nye] In his testimony, NBI ballisticians Domingo Del Rosario said that the marks from the three fragments recovered from Aquino's body and those from three other bullets he fired from the same gun during a ballistic test were different. He added that in comparing fragments he couldn't find the irregular markings found on fragments taken from Aquino's head on fragments from the three bullets which he test fired from the same gun. In his ballistic report to CIS chief Colonel (Hermonez Peralta), Del Rosario concluded that the recovered fragments could have come from the barrel of another gun.

[Unidentified questioner] In other words, this slug could have come from another pistol?

[Del Rosario] I beg your...[interrupted]

[Unidentified questioner] In other words, this slug could have come from another firearm and not that?

[Del Rosario] Could be any...

[Unidentified questioner] So, it could be. So, we cannot definitely conclude that the slugs from the body of Senator Aquino came from that gun fired (?on him)?

[Del Rosario] [Words indistinct] because they are small, they do not contain the piece of fragment [word indistinct] which can be utilized as basis for comparative purposes.

[Nye] Del Rosario also told the board that the CIS turned over 93 guns to him including 80 Armalties for identifying fragments and bullet shells found in the airport tarmac last August 21. [end recording]

Air Controllers Testify

BK081032 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 8 (AFP) -- The Manila airport control tower gave special instructions to the aircraft carrying opposition leader Benigno Aquino some 10 minutes before it landed, an air controller testified here today.

Ildefonso Torres, 48, told the board probing the August 21 Aquino assassination that on orders of a superior, he asked the pilot of the jet bearing Mr Aquino to tell his passengers to remain seated on landing until an inspection was made.

Mr. Torres admitted that the instruction he gave the pilot was not normal and was the only such order he gave to any pilot that day or in the previous week. Earlier, Mr. Torres' assistant at the control tower when Mr. Aquino was killed also testified before the fact-finding board formed by Mr. Marcos, who has blamed communist insurgents for the Aquino murder.

Jose Eric Flores, 21, a trainee controller assigned only that day to man the airport's closed-circuit television system from the control tower, said a camera caught the figure of Mr. Aquino and three other men [word indistinct] the stairway of a passenger tube attached to the plane.

Mr. Flores said he was looking at the (?console) of camera three when he saw what he called the unusual sight of the four men going down a stairway normally used by maintenance personnel. He said upon seeing this, he called the attention of his supervisor Mr. Torres, who put down the telephone he was holding and focused the camera on the scene. He added that at this point both of them only saw two figures scrawled on the tarmac -- the bodies of Mr. Aquino and his alleged assassin. The two witnesses told the board that they were not recording the scene. There were earlier reports that a videotape recording of the assassination was made with the closed-circuit system.

Mr. Torres said he remembered telling Mr. Flores while watching troopers load Mr. Aquino's body in a waiting security van, en route to an army hospital, that it "seemed like they were handling a mannequin."

BATASAN APPROVES RESTORATION OF VICE PRESIDENCY

HK080037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The Batasan Pambansa by unanimous vote last night approved on second reading resolution No. 579 restoring the office of vice president and abolishing the 15-man Executive committee. The measure also calls for the election of a president and vice president in 1987 for a 6-year term, to ensure that both the president and the vice president will come from the same party. The resolution provides that a vote for the president shall be a vote for the vice president. In case the president dies or is incapacitated between now and 1987, the speaker shall take over as acting president. The Batasan shall meet within 10 days and call for an election of a president and vice president to be held not later than 60 days after the call. The resolution limits the powers of the speaker when he acts as president.

OPPOSITION PARTIES SCHEDULE NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW071331 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec (AFP) -- The Philippine opposition has scheduled a national congress next month to elect 15 figures who would be lined up as "alternate leaders" to President Ferdinand Marcos and "shatter the myth" that only Mr. Marcos can run the country, it was announced here today.

Businessmen and professionals led by Agapito Aquino, younger brother of the president's slain political archrival Benigno Aquino, told a news conference that the January 7-8 congress would include 5,000 delegates from all opposition parties, sectors and regions. The said the congress would focus on the issue of President Marcos' resignation. "We intend to shatter the myth that outside of Marcos there is no other leader capable of running the country," Congress spokesman Joey Lina said.

Organizers of the unprecedented congress said delegates would choose by straw vote on the second day 15 names from a list of 30-50 opposition figures to be nominated by the delegates the day before.

Organizers denied that the congress, called Kongreso ng Mamamayang Pilipino (Kompil, or Congress of the Filipino People) was in preparation for the May 1984 national assembly elections or the 1987 presidential polls. The organizers said the congress was the brainchild of non-politicians, and the naming of a politician to the group of 15 "does not mean an endorsement of their possible candidacies." They added that aside from politicians, the team of 15 may also include businessmen and representatives of various sectors, each of whom would be qualified to be an alternative national leader to Mr Marcos.

Among the major groups lined up to attend the Kompil are the national opposition coalition UNIDO, the mass-based Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA) movement, the PDP PDP-Laban party, and the Nationalist Alliance.

"The congress will be made up of all those who oppose the dictatorial regime," Mr Aquino said. He said the choice of 15 figures who would replace Mr Marcos would be some sort of "national primary" to determine the people's choices. Mr Aquino, who said he would decline if elected to the group of 15, added that the invitation to join the Kompil was open to all opposition groups, including the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). He said he doubted if the CPP would join, while the MNLF might participate only through its supporters in the southern island of Mindanao.

Mr Aquino also said that aside from presenting a solid lineup of possible national leaders from the opposition, Kompil could also serve as the opposition body that would have dialogue with other groups, including the administration if it wished to. He said it was possible for Mr Marcos to talk with the opposition and take a "sick leave" or "go abroad" without formally resigning.

Meanwhile, President Marcos today denounced "organized and systematic" hoarding as he ordered more raids in Manila and throughout the Philippines to flush out commodities that have disappeared from the market.

In a Malacanang Palace announcement, the president said he had directed law enforcement agencies to intensify raids on buildings and warehouses pinpointed as possible storing places for hoarded goods. He said that with the active prosecution of the hoarders he expects the situation to settle down in terms of the supply and prices of vital commodities such as soap, cooking oil, detergents and sugar.

Earlier Trade and industry Minister Roberto Ongpin reported to the president that agents had raided eight warehouses in Manila and one raid alone yielded 10 million pesos (about 70,000 dollars) worth of goods. The president, according to the palace announcement, had also appealed to housewives to refrain from panic buying to ensure a steady supply of prime commodities and prevent undue price increases.

MARCOS TO ALLOW SOME DOLLARS TO BUY RAW MATERIALS

HK080438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos said today he would allow exporters to temporarily utilize part of their dollar earnings not yet transmitted to the Philippines to buy their needed raw materials. In a talk with newsmen, the president said the exporters may do this while the bridging funds from the United States have not yet been released. At the same time the president asked multinational companies operating in the Philippines to supply local firms with raw materials as subsidies. He made the move in an effort to prevent the possible shutdown of several companies due to lack of raw materials.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

9 DEC. 1983

